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(54) Title: SPF1-RELATED TRANSCRIPTION FACTORS



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SEQ ID NO:06 MASSTGGLDH-----GFTF-TPPPFIITSFTELLSCGGGDLLGAGGEERSPRGFSRG
SEQ ID NO:08 MASSTGGLDH-----GFTF-TPPPFIITSFTELLSCGGGDLLGAGGEERSPRGFSRG
SEQ ID NO:10 MASSGSGLDTSASANSFTNFTFSTHPFMTTSFSDLLASP---LDNNKPPQGGL---S
SEQ ID NO:13 MAASSGTIDAPTAASSFS---FSTASSFMSSFTDLLASD---AYSGGSVSRGLG-DRIA
1 60

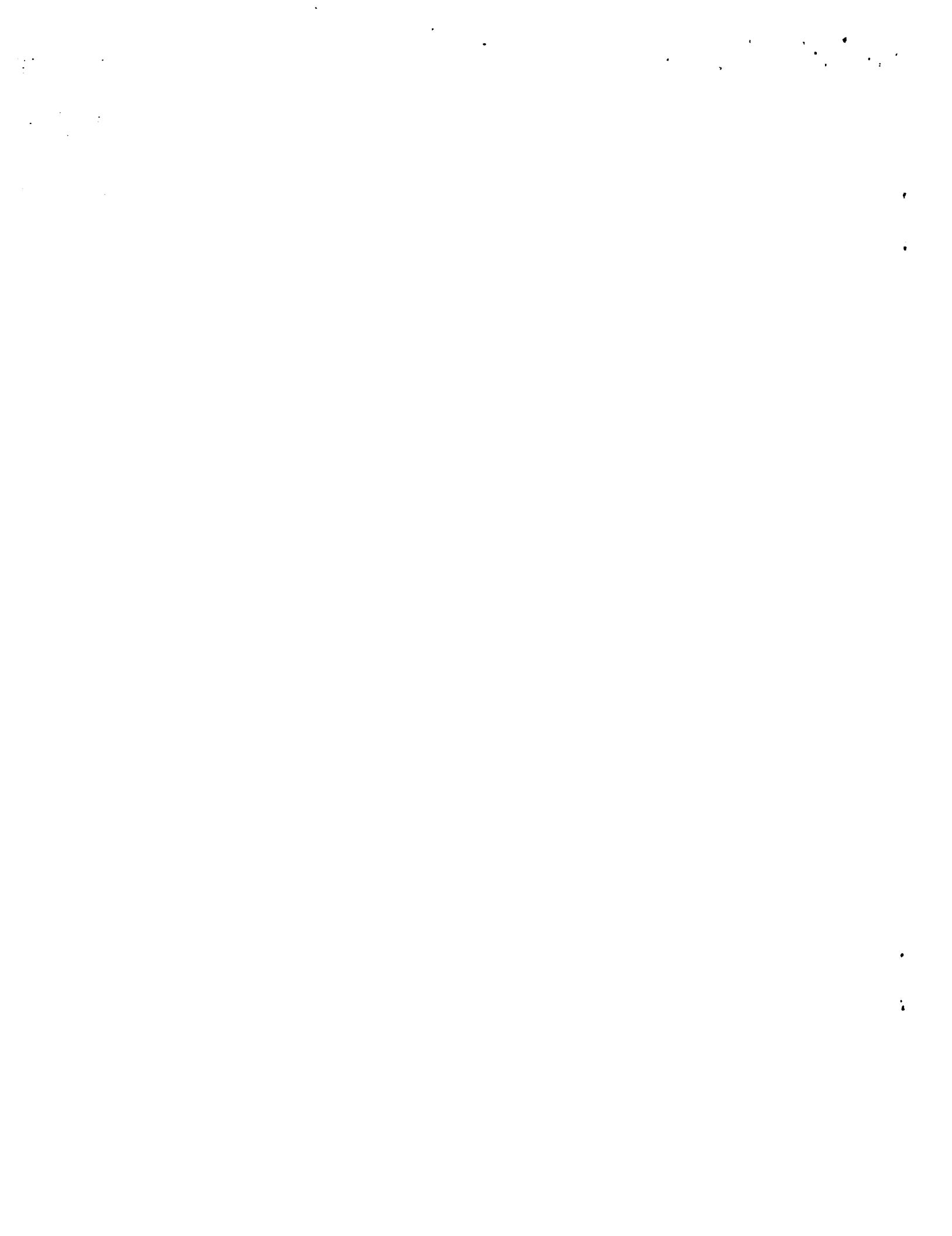
SEQ ID NO:06 ARVGGGVPKFKSAQPPSLPLSPPPVSPSSYFAIPPGLSPTELLDSPVLLSSSHILAFPTT
SEQ ID NO:08 ARVGGGVPKFKSAQPPSLPLSPPPVSPSSYFAIPPGLSPTELLDSPVLLSSSHILASPTT
SEQ ID NO:10 ERTGSGVPKFKSTPPPSLPLSPPPISPSSYFAIPPGLSPAELLDSPVLLNSSLILPSPTT
SEQ ID NO:13 ERTGSGVPKFKSLPPPSLPLSSPAVSPSSYFAIPPGLSPSELLDSPVLLSSSNILPSPTT
61 120

SEQ ID NO:06 GAIPAQRYDWKASA---DLIASQDDDSRGDFSFHTNSDAMAAQPASFPS---
SEQ ID NO:08 GAIPAQRYDWKASA---DLIASQDDDSRGDFSFHTNSDAMAAQPASFPS---
SEQ ID NO:10 GAFVAQSFNWKSSSGNQIVKEEDKSFSNFSFQTRSGPPASSTATYQSSNVTQQQPW
SEQ ID NO:13 GTFPAQTENWKNDNSASQEDVKQEEKGYPDFSFQT---NSASMTLN---
121 180

SEQ ID NO:06 -FKEQEQQVVESSKNG-----AAAASSNKSGG-----
SEQ ID NO:08 -FKEQEQQVVESSKNG-----AAAASSNKSGG-----
SEQ ID NO:10 SFQEATKQDNFSSGKGMMKTENSSSMQFSPEIASVQ-TNHSGNGFQSDYGNYP---PQS
SEQ ID NO:13 -YEDSKRKEELNS-----LQSLPPVTTSTQMSSQNNG--GSYSEYNNQCCPPS
181 240

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(57) Abstract: This invention relates to an isolated nucleic acid fragment encoding an SPF1-related transcription factor. The invention also relates to the construction of a chimeric gene encoding all or a portion of the SPF1-related transcription factor, in sense or antisense orientation, wherein expression of the chimeric gene results in production of altered levels of the SPF1-related transcription factor in a transformed host cell.



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(54) Title: SPF1-RELATED TRANSCRIPTION FACTORS

(57) Abstract: This invention relates to an isolated nucleic acid fragment encoding an SPF1-related transcription factor. The invention also relates to the construction of a chimeric gene encoding all or a portion of the SPF1-related transcription factor, in sense or antisense orientation, wherein expression of the chimeric gene results in production of altered levels of the SPF1-related transcription factor in a transformed host cell.





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TITLE

SPF1-RELATED TRANSCRIPTION FACTORS

This application claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/174325, filed January 4, 2000.

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FIELD OF THE INVENTION

This invention is in the field of plant molecular biology. More specifically, this invention pertains to nucleic acid fragments encoding SPF1-related transcription factors in plants and seeds.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

10 Disease resistance is mediated by an array of defense responses that are coordinately regulated. In addition to preexisting defense structures such as waxes on leaf and fruit surfaces, thick cuticle, and thick and tough outer walls of epidermal cells, defense strategies include formation of histological and cellular defense structures in response to infection which include cork layers, abscission layers, tyloses, gums, callose papillae, and the
15 hypersensitive response. Biochemical defense responses include lignification of cell walls, production of toxic metabolites like phenolic compounds and phytoalexins, and induction of particular enzymes like those involved in degrading the invading pathogen and phytoalexin biosynthesis, and phenol-oxidizing enzymes. Understandably, disease resistance mechanisms vary from one pathosystem to another, in terms of the defense strategies
20 involved and their timing.

Defense responses have been intensively studied in suspension-cultured parsley (*Petroselinum crispum*) cells using a defined oligopeptide elicitor molecule (Pep25) which initiates several defense responses observed in whole-plant tissue infections (Nürnberg et al. (1994) *Cell* 78:449-460; Hahlbrock et al. (1995) *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 92:4150-4157) including large and transient increases in several ion fluxes, H₂O₂ formation, phosphorylation of various proteins (Dietrich et al. (1990) *J Biol Chem* 265:6360-6368), and activation of several defense-related genes (Somssich et al. (1989) *Plant Mol Biol* 12:227-234). Among the proteins whose synthesis is induced is PR1, a pathogenesis-related protein that is encoded by a family of three genes, PR1-1, PR1-2 and PR1-3. Implicated in
25 PR1 gene transcriptional activation are the transcription factors WRKY1, 2 and 3 (Rushton et al. (1996) *EMBO J* 15:5690-5700; Eulgem et al. (1999) *EMBO J* 18:4689-4699). WRKY1, 2, and 3 have been found via South-Western screening to bind fungal elicitor responsive elements in the PR1-1 and PR1-2 promoters (Rushton et al. (1996) *EMBO J* 15:5690-5700). WRKY1 and WRKY3 mRNA levels showed a transient and extremely
30 rapid increase while WRKY2 mRNA level showed a concomitant transient decrease, upon elicitor (Pep25) induction (Rushton et al. (1996) *EMBO J* 15:5690-5700), suggesting that WRKY 1, 2 and 3 play a key role in PR1 gene activation.

WRKY proteins have been identified in a variety of plant species and appear to be plant-specific. They all have one or two copies of the highly conserved WRKY domain which consists of a novel type of zinc finger motif (C-X₄₋₅-C-X₂₂₋₂₃-H-X-H) at the C-terminus, and the N-terminal sequence WRKYGQK (hence the name). Outside the WRKY domain, the similarity among member proteins of the WRKY family is considerably lower, although like other transcription factors, they have putative transcriptional activation domains and nuclear localization signals. In addition to defense gene regulation, WRKY proteins have also been implicated to play a role in hormonal regulation (Rushton et al. (1995) *Plant Mol Biol* 29:691-702) and carbohydrate regulation (Ishiguro and Nakamura (1994) *Mol Gen Genet* 244:563-571). It is apparent that WRKY proteins play a key role in transcriptional activation of key genes in diverse plant processes.

Related to WRKY proteins is the SPF1 DNA-binding protein, which binds to the SP8a and SP8b sequences present in the 5' upstream regions of genes that encode sporamin and beta-amylase, two major proteins in tuberous roots of sweet potato (Ishiguro and Nakamura (1994) *Mol Gen Genet* 244:563-571) suggesting that SPF1 may be involved in carbohydrate regulation and storage protein accumulation. A cDNA encoding a putative SPF1-type DNA-binding protein has also been isolated from cucumber with an expression level that increases in cotyledons as they expand and become photosynthetic and remains high in senescence (Kim et al. (1997) *Gene* 185:265-269). More recently, the TTG2 gene of *Arabidopsis* that regulates trichome development and the production of pigment and mucilage in seed coats was found to encode a transcription factor with two SPF1 zinc finger-like domains, suggesting that SPF1 family of transcription factors is involved in a diverse array of plant processes (Johnson and Smyth, 9th International Conference on *Arabidopsis* Research, June 24-29, 1998).

There is a great deal of interest in isolating genes that encode SPF1 homolog proteins involved in transcriptional activation of various genes in plants. These genes may be used in plants to control transcription of particular genes, chimeric or otherwise, during plant growth, development and response to environmental cues. Accordingly, the availability of nucleic acid sequences encoding all or a portion of SPF1 homolog proteins would facilitate studies to better understand the mechanism of transcriptional activation in plants and promoter specificity of the different SPF1 proteins, and could provide genetic tools to enhance or otherwise alter the level of accumulation of seed protein in plants as well as other processes regulated by the SPF1 family of transcription factors.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention concerns an isolated polynucleotide comprising: (a) a first nucleotide sequence encoding a first polypeptide comprising at least 100 amino acids, wherein the amino acid sequence of the first polypeptide and the amino acid sequence of

SEQ ID NO:2 or SEQ ID NO:4 have at least 70%, 80%, 85%, 90%, or 95% identity based on the Clustal alignment method, (b) a second nucleotide sequence encoding a second polypeptide comprising at least 150 amino acids, wherein the amino acid sequence of the second polypeptide and the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:12 have at least 70%, 80%, 85%, 90%, or 95% identity based on the Clustal alignment method, (c) a third nucleotide sequence encoding a third polypeptide comprising at least 250 amino acids, wherein the amino acid sequence of the third polypeptide and the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:6 or SEQ ID NO:8 have at least 70%, 80%, 85%, 90%, or 95% identity based on the Clustal alignment method, (d) a fourth nucleotide sequence encoding a fourth polypeptide comprising at least 300 amino acids, wherein the amino acid sequence of the fourth polypeptide and the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:10 have at least 80%, 85%, 90%, or 95% identity based on the Clustal alignment method, or (e) the complement of the first, second, third, or fourth nucleotide sequence, wherein the complement and the first, second, third, or fourth nucleotide sequence contain the same number of nucleotides and are 100% complementary. The first polypeptide preferably comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2 or SEQ ID NO:4, the second polypeptide preferably comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:12, the third polypeptide preferably comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:6 or SEQ ID NO:8, and the fourth polypeptide preferably comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:10. The first nucleotide sequence preferably comprises the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:1 or SEQ ID NO:3, the second nucleotide sequence preferably comprises the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:11, the third nucleotide sequence preferably comprises the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:5 or SEQ ID NO:7, and the fourth nucleotide sequence preferably comprises the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:9. The first, second, third, and fourth polypeptides preferably are SPF1-related transcription factors.

In a second embodiment, the present invention relates to a chimeric gene comprising any of the isolated polynucleotides of the present invention operably linked to a regulatory sequence, and a cell, a plant, and a seed comprising the chimeric gene.

In a third embodiment, the present invention relates to a vector comprising any of the isolated polynucleotides of the present invention.

In a fourth embodiment, the present invention relates to an isolated polynucleotide fragment comprising a nucleotide sequence comprised by any of the polynucleotides of the present invention, wherein the nucleotide sequence contains at least 30, 40, or 60 nucleotides.

In a fifth embodiment, the present invention concerns an isolated polypeptide comprising: (a) a first amino acid sequence comprising at least 100 amino acids, wherein the first amino acid sequence and the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2 or SEQ ID

NO:4 have at least 70%, 80%, 85%, 90%, or 95% identity based on the Clustal alignment method, (b) a second amino acid sequence comprising at least 150 amino acids, wherein the second amino acid sequence and the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:12 have at least 70%, 80%, 85%, 90%, or 95% identity based on the Clustal alignment method, (c) a 5 third amino acid sequence comprising at least 250 amino acids, wherein the third amino acid sequence and the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:6 or SEQ ID NO:8 have at least 70%, 80%, 85%, 90%, or 95% identity based on the Clustal alignment method, or (d) a fourth amino acid sequence comprising at least 300 amino acids, wherein the fourth 10 amino acid sequence and the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:10 have at least 80%, 85%, 90%, or 95% identity based on the Clustal alignment method. The first amino acid sequence preferably comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2 or SEQ ID NO:4, the second amino acid sequence preferably comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:12, the third amino acid sequence preferably comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:6 or SEQ ID NO:8, and the fourth amino acid sequence 15 preferably comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:10. The polypeptide preferably is an SPF1-related transcription factor.

In a sixth embodiment, the present invention relates to a method for transforming a cell comprising transforming a cell with any of the isolated polynucleotides of the present invention, and the cell transformed by this method. Advantageously, the cell is 20 eukaryotic, e.g., a yeast or plant cell, or prokaryotic, e.g., a bacterium.

In a seventh embodiment, the present invention relates to a method for producing a transgenic plant comprising transforming a plant cell with any of the isolated polynucleotides of the present invention and regenerating a plant from the transformed plant cell, the transgenic plant produced by this method, and the seed obtained from this 25 transgenic plant.

In an eighth embodiment, the present invention relates to a virus, preferably a baculovirus, comprising any of the isolated polynucleotides of the present invention or any of the chimeric genes of the present invention.

In a ninth embodiment, the invention relates to a method of selecting an isolated 30 polynucleotide that affects the level of expression of an SPF1-related transcription factor polypeptide or enzyme activity in a host cell, preferably a plant cell, the method comprising the steps of: (a) constructing an isolated polynucleotide of the present invention or an isolated chimeric gene of the present invention; (b) introducing the isolated polynucleotide or the isolated chimeric gene into a host cell; (c) measuring the level of the 35 SPF1-related transcription factor polypeptide or enzyme activity in the host cell containing the isolated polynucleotide; and (d) comparing the level of the SPF1-related transcription factor polypeptide or enzyme activity in the host cell containing the isolated polynucleotide

with the level of the SPF1-related transcription factor polypeptide or enzyme activity in the host cell that does not contain the isolated polynucleotide.

In a tenth embodiment, the invention concerns a method of obtaining a nucleic acid fragment encoding a substantial portion of an SPF1-related transcription factor polypeptide, preferably a plant SPF1-related transcription factor polypeptide, comprising the steps of: synthesizing an oligonucleotide primer comprising a nucleotide sequence of at least one of 60 (preferably at least one of 40, most preferably at least one of 30) contiguous nucleotides derived from a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, and 11, and the complement of such nucleotide sequences; and amplifying a nucleic acid fragment (preferably a cDNA inserted in a cloning vector) using the oligonucleotide primer. The amplified nucleic acid fragment preferably will encode a substantial portion of an SPF1-related transcription factor polypeptide amino acid sequence.

In an eleventh embodiment, this invention relates to a method of obtaining a nucleic acid fragment encoding all or a substantial portion of the amino acid sequence encoding an SPF1-related transcription factor polypeptide comprising the steps of: probing a cDNA or genomic library with an isolated polynucleotide of the present invention; identifying a DNA clone that hybridizes with an isolated polynucleotide of the present invention; isolating the identified DNA clone; and sequencing the cDNA or genomic fragment that comprises the isolated DNA clone.

In a twelfth embodiment, this invention concerns a method for positive selection of a transformed cell comprising: (a) transforming a host cell with the chimeric gene of the present invention or an expression cassette of the present invention; and (b) growing the transformed host cell, preferably a plant cell, such as a monocot or a dicot, under conditions which allow expression of the SPF1-related transcription factor polynucleotide in an amount sufficient to complement a null mutant to provide a positive selection means.

In a thirteenth embodiment, this invention relates to a method of altering the level of expression of an SPF1-related transcription factor in a host cell comprising: (a) transforming a host cell with a chimeric gene of the present invention; and (b) growing the transformed host cell under conditions that are suitable for expression of the chimeric gene wherein expression of the chimeric gene results in production of altered levels of the SPF1-related transcription factor in the transformed host cell.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE
DRAWING AND SEQUENCE LISTINGS

The invention can be more fully understood from the following detailed description and the accompanying drawing and Sequence Listing which form a part of this application.

Figure 1 depicts the amino acid sequence alignment between the SPF1-related transcription factors encoded by the nucleotide sequences derived from rice clone

rlr24.pk0007.a8 (SEQ ID NO:6), rice clone rlr24.pk0069.h10 (SEQ ID NO:8), and soybean clone sls1c.pk033.c17 (SEQ ID NO:10), and the SPF1 transcription factor encoded by a cDNA isolated from *Ipomoea batatas* (NCBI GenBank Identifier (GI) No. 1076685) (SEQ ID NO:13). Amino acids which are conserved among all and at least two sequences with an amino acid at that position are indicated with an asterisk (*). Dashes are used by the program to maximize alignment of the sequences.

Table 1 lists the polypeptides that are described herein, the designation of the cDNA clones that comprise the nucleic acid fragments encoding polypeptides representing all or a substantial portion of these polypeptides, and the corresponding identifier (SEQ ID NO:) as used in the attached Sequence Listing. Table 1 also identifies the cDNA clones as individual ESTs ("EST"), the sequences of the entire cDNA inserts comprising the indicated cDNA clones ("FIS"), contigs assembled from two or more ESTs ("Contig"), contigs assembled from an FIS and one or more ESTs or PCR fragment sequence ("Contig*"), or sequences encoding the entire protein derived from an FIS, a contig, or an FIS and PCR fragment sequence ("CGS"). SEQ ID NOs: presented herein correspond to SEQ ID NOs: presented in U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/174325, filed January 4, 2000. The sequence descriptions and Sequence Listing attached hereto comply with the rules governing nucleotide and/or amino acid sequence disclosures in patent applications as set forth in 37 C.F.R. §1.821-1.825.

20

TABLE 1
SPF1-Related Transcription Factors

Protein (Plant Source)	Clone Designation	Status	(Nucleotide)	SEQ ID NO: (Amino Acid)
SPF1-Related Transcription Factor (Corn)	ci11c.pk001.e13	EST	1	2
SPF1-Related Transcription Factor (Corn)	p0128.cpiar39r	EST	3	4
SPF1-Related Transcription Factor (Rice)	rlr24.pk0007.a8 (FIS)	CGS	5	6
SPF1-Related Transcription Factor (Rice)	rlr24.pk0069.h10 (FIS)	CGS	7	8
SPF1-Related Transcription Factor (Soybean)	sls1c.pk033.c17 (FIS)	CGS	9	10
SPF1-Related Transcription Factor (Wheat)	wlmk1.pk0035.d9	FIS	11	12

SEQ ID NO:13 sets for the amino acid sequence of SPF1 transcription factor encoded by a cDNA isolated from *Ipomoea batatas* (NCBI GI No. 1076685).

SEQ ID NO:14 is the sequence of an oligonucleotide used to create a BamHI site in clone rlr24.pk0007.a8. Details are set forth in Example 7.

5 The Sequence Listing contains the one letter code for nucleotide sequence characters and the three letter codes for amino acids as defined in conformity with the IUPAC-IUBMB standards described in *Nucleic Acids Res.* 13:3021-3030 (1985) and in the *Biochemical J.* 219 (No. 2):345-373 (1984) which are herein incorporated by reference. The symbols and format used for nucleotide and amino acid sequence data comply with the rules set forth in
10 37 C.F.R. §1.822.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

In the context of this disclosure, a number of terms shall be utilized. The terms "polynucleotide", "polynucleotide sequence", "nucleic acid sequence", and "nucleic acid fragment"/"isolated nucleic acid fragment" are used interchangeably herein. These terms 15 encompass nucleotide sequences and the like. A polynucleotide may be a polymer of RNA or DNA that is single- or double-stranded, that optionally contains synthetic, non-natural or altered nucleotide bases. A polynucleotide in the form of a polymer of DNA may be comprised of one or more segments of cDNA, genomic DNA, synthetic DNA, or mixtures thereof. An isolated polynucleotide of the present invention may include at least one of
20 60 contiguous nucleotides, preferably at least one of 40 contiguous nucleotides, most preferably one of at least 30 contiguous nucleotides derived from SEQ ID NOs:1, 3, 5, 7, 9, or 11, or the complement of such sequences.

The term "isolated" polynucleotide refers to a polynucleotide that is substantially free from other nucleic acid sequences, such as other chromosomal and extrachromosomal 25 DNA and RNA, that normally accompany or interact with it as found in its naturally occurring environment. Isolated polynucleotides may be purified from a host cell in which they naturally occur. Conventional nucleic acid purification methods known to skilled artisans may be used to obtain isolated polynucleotides. The term also embraces recombinant polynucleotides and chemically synthesized polynucleotides.

30 The term "recombinant" means, for example, that a nucleic acid sequence is made by an artificial combination of two otherwise separated segments of sequence, e.g., by chemical synthesis or by the manipulation of isolated nucleic acids by genetic engineering techniques.

As used herein, "contig" refers to a nucleotide sequence that is assembled from two or more constituent nucleotide sequences that share common or overlapping regions of 35 sequence homology. For example, the nucleotide sequences of two or more nucleic acid fragments can be compared and aligned in order to identify common or overlapping sequences. Where common or overlapping sequences exist between two or more nucleic

acid fragments, the sequences (and thus their corresponding nucleic acid fragments) can be assembled into a single contiguous nucleotide sequence.

As used herein, "substantially similar" refers to nucleic acid fragments wherein changes in one or more nucleotide bases results in substitution of one or more amino acids, 5 but do not affect the functional properties of the polypeptide encoded by the nucleotide sequence. "Substantially similar" also refers to nucleic acid fragments wherein changes in one or more nucleotide bases does not affect the ability of the nucleic acid fragment to mediate alteration of gene expression by gene silencing through for example antisense or co-suppression technology. "Substantially similar" also refers to modifications of the nucleic 10 acid fragments of the instant invention such as deletion or insertion of one or more nucleotides that do not substantially affect the functional properties of the resulting transcript vis-à-vis the ability to mediate gene silencing or alteration of the functional properties of the resulting protein molecule. It is therefore understood that the invention encompasses more than the specific exemplary nucleotide or amino acid sequences and 15 includes functional equivalents thereof. The terms "substantially similar" and "corresponding substantially" are used interchangeably herein.

Substantially similar nucleic acid fragments may be selected by screening nucleic acid fragments representing subfragments or modifications of the nucleic acid fragments of the instant invention, wherein one or more nucleotides are substituted, deleted and/or 20 inserted, for their ability to affect the level of the polypeptide encoded by the unmodified nucleic acid fragment in a plant or plant cell. For example, a substantially similar nucleic acid fragment representing at least one of 30 contiguous nucleotides derived from the instant nucleic acid fragment can be constructed and introduced into a plant or plant cell. The level of the polypeptide encoded by the unmodified nucleic acid fragment present in a plant or 25 plant cell exposed to the substantially similar nucleic fragment can then be compared to the level of the polypeptide in a plant or plant cell that is not exposed to the substantially similar nucleic acid fragment.

For example, it is well known in the art that antisense suppression and co-suppression of gene expression may be accomplished using nucleic acid fragments representing less than 30 the entire coding region of a gene, and by using nucleic acid fragments that do not share 100% sequence identity with the gene to be suppressed. Moreover, alterations in a nucleic acid fragment which result in the production of a chemically equivalent amino acid at a given site, but do not effect the functional properties of the encoded polypeptide, are well known in the art. Thus, a codon for the amino acid alanine, a hydrophobic amino acid, may 35 be substituted by a codon encoding another less hydrophobic residue, such as glycine, or a more hydrophobic residue, such as valine, leucine, or isoleucine. Similarly, changes which result in substitution of one negatively charged residue for another, such as aspartic acid for

glutamic acid, or one positively charged residue for another, such as lysine for arginine, can also be expected to produce a functionally equivalent product. Nucleotide changes which result in alteration of the N-terminal and C-terminal portions of the polypeptide molecule would also not be expected to alter the activity of the polypeptide. Each of the proposed 5 modifications is well within the routine skill in the art, as is determination of retention of biological activity of the encoded products. Consequently, an isolated polynucleotide comprising a nucleotide sequence of at least one of 60 (preferably at least one of 40, most preferably at least one of 30) contiguous nucleotides derived from a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs:1, 3, 5, 7, 9, and 11, and the complement 10 of such nucleotide sequences may be used in methods of selecting an isolated polynucleotide that affects the expression of an SPF1-related transcription factor polypeptide in a host cell. A method of selecting an isolated polynucleotide that affects the level of expression of a 15 polypeptide in a virus or in a host cell (eukaryotic, such as plant or yeast, prokaryotic such as bacterial) may comprise the steps of: constructing an isolated polynucleotide of the present invention or an isolated chimeric gene of the present invention; introducing the isolated polynucleotide or the isolated chimeric gene into a host cell; measuring the level of a polypeptide or enzyme activity in the host cell containing the isolated polynucleotide; and comparing the level of a polypeptide or enzyme activity in the host cell containing the 20 isolated polynucleotide with the level of a polypeptide or enzyme activity in a host cell that does not contain the isolated polynucleotide.

Moreover, substantially similar nucleic acid fragments may also be characterized by their ability to hybridize. Estimates of such homology are provided by either DNA-DNA or DNA-RNA hybridization under conditions of stringency as is well understood by those skilled in the art (Hames and Higgins, Eds. (1985) Nucleic Acid Hybridisation, IRL Press, 25 Oxford, U.K.). Stringency conditions can be adjusted to screen for moderately similar fragments, such as homologous sequences from distantly related organisms, to highly similar fragments, such as genes that duplicate functional enzymes from closely related organisms. Post-hybridization washes determine stringency conditions. One set of preferred conditions uses a series of washes starting with 6X SSC, 0.5% SDS at room temperature for 15 min, 30 then repeated with 2X SSC, 0.5% SDS at 45°C for 30 min, and then repeated twice with 0.2X SSC, 0.5% SDS at 50°C for 30 min. A more preferred set of stringent conditions uses higher temperatures in which the washes are identical to those above except for the 35 temperature of the final two 30 min washes in 0.2X SSC, 0.5% SDS was increased to 60°C. Another preferred set of highly stringent conditions uses two final washes in 0.1X SSC, 0.1% SDS at 65°C.

Substantially similar nucleic acid fragments of the instant invention may also be characterized by the percent identity of the amino acid sequences that they encode to the

amino acid sequences disclosed herein, as determined by algorithms commonly employed by those skilled in this art. Suitable nucleic acid fragments (isolated polynucleotides of the present invention) encode polypeptides that are at least about 70% identical, preferably at least about 80% identical to the amino acid sequences reported herein. Preferred nucleic acid fragments encode amino acid sequences that are at least about 85% identical to the amino acid sequences reported herein. More preferred nucleic acid fragments encode amino acid sequences that are at least about 90% identical to the amino acid sequences reported herein. Most preferred are nucleic acid fragments that encode amino acid sequences that are at least about 95% identical to the amino acid sequences reported herein. Suitable nucleic acid fragments not only have the above identities but typically encode a polypeptide having at least 50 amino acids, preferably at least 100 amino acids, more preferably at least 150 amino acids, still more preferably at least 200 amino acids, and most preferably at least 250 or at least 300 amino acids. Sequence alignments and percent identity calculations were performed using the Megalign program of the LASERGENE bioinformatics computing suit (DNASTAR Inc., Madison, WI). Multiple alignment of the sequences was performed using the Clustal method of alignment (Higgins and Sharp (1989) CABIOS. 5:151-153) with the default parameters (GAP PENALTY=10, GAP LENGTH PENALTY=10). Default parameters for pairwise alignments using the Clustal method were KTUPLE 1, GAP PENALTY=3, WINDOW=5 and DIAGONALS SAVED=5.

A "substantial portion" of an amino acid or nucleotide sequence comprises an amino acid or a nucleotide sequence that is sufficient to afford putative identification of the protein or gene that the amino acid or nucleotide sequence comprises. Amino acid and nucleotide sequences can be evaluated either manually by one skilled in the art, or by using computer-based sequence comparison and identification tools that employ algorithms such as BLAST (Basic Local Alignment Search Tool; Altschul et al. (1993) *J. Mol. Biol.* 215:403-410; see also www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/BLAST/). In general, a sequence of ten or more contiguous amino acids or thirty or more contiguous nucleotides is necessary in order to putatively identify a polypeptide or nucleic acid sequence as homologous to a known protein or gene. Moreover, with respect to nucleotide sequences, gene-specific oligonucleotide probes comprising 30 or more contiguous nucleotides may be used in sequence-dependent methods of gene identification (e.g., Southern hybridization) and isolation (e.g., *in situ* hybridization of bacterial colonies or bacteriophage plaques). In addition, short oligonucleotides of 12 or more nucleotides may be used as amplification primers in PCR in order to obtain a particular nucleic acid fragment comprising the primers. Accordingly, a "substantial portion" of a nucleotide sequence comprises a nucleotide sequence that will afford specific identification and/or isolation of a nucleic acid fragment comprising the sequence. The instant specification teaches amino acid and nucleotide sequences encoding polypeptides that

comprise one or more particular plant proteins. The skilled artisan, having the benefit of the sequences as reported herein, may now use all or a substantial portion of the disclosed sequences for purposes known to those skilled in this art. Accordingly, the instant invention comprises the complete sequences as reported in the accompanying Sequence Listing, as well as substantial portions of those sequences as defined above.

5 "Codon degeneracy" refers to divergence in the genetic code permitting variation of the nucleotide sequence without effecting the amino acid sequence of an encoded polypeptide. Accordingly, the instant invention relates to any nucleic acid fragment comprising a nucleotide sequence that encodes all or a substantial portion of the amino acid 10 sequences set forth herein. The skilled artisan is well aware of the "codon-bias" exhibited by a specific host cell in usage of nucleotide codons to specify a given amino acid. Therefore, when synthesizing a nucleic acid fragment for improved expression in a host cell, it is desirable to design the nucleic acid fragment such that its frequency of codon usage approaches the frequency of preferred codon usage of the host cell.

15 "Synthetic nucleic acid fragments" can be assembled from oligonucleotide building blocks that are chemically synthesized using procedures known to those skilled in the art. These building blocks are ligated and annealed to form larger nucleic acid fragments which may then be enzymatically assembled to construct the entire desired nucleic acid fragment. 20 "Chemically synthesized", as related to a nucleic acid fragment, means that the component nucleotides were assembled *in vitro*. Manual chemical synthesis of nucleic acid fragments may be accomplished using well established procedures, or automated chemical synthesis can be performed using one of a number of commercially available machines. Accordingly, the nucleic acid fragments can be tailored for optimal gene expression based on optimization of the nucleotide sequence to reflect the codon bias of the host cell. The skilled artisan 25 appreciates the likelihood of successful gene expression if codon usage is biased towards those codons favored by the host. Determination of preferred codons can be based on a survey of genes derived from the host cell where sequence information is available.

30 "Gene" refers to a nucleic acid fragment that expresses a specific protein, including regulatory sequences preceding (5' non-coding sequences) and following (3' non-coding sequences) the coding sequence. "Native gene" refers to a gene as found in nature with its own regulatory sequences. "Chimeric gene" refers any gene that is not a native gene, comprising regulatory and coding sequences that are not found together in nature. Accordingly, a chimeric gene may comprise regulatory sequences and coding sequences that are derived from different sources, or regulatory sequences and coding sequences derived 35 from the same source, but arranged in a manner different than that found in nature.

"Endogenous gene" refers to a native gene in its natural location in the genome of an organism. A "foreign-gene" refers to a gene not normally found in the host organism, but

that is introduced into the host organism by gene transfer. Foreign genes can comprise native genes inserted into a non-native organism, or chimeric genes. A "transgene" is a gene that has been introduced into the genome by a transformation procedure.

5 "Coding sequence" refers to a nucleotide sequence that codes for a specific amino acid sequence. "Regulatory sequences" refer to nucleotide sequences located upstream (5' non-coding sequences), within, or downstream (3' non-coding sequences) of a coding sequence, and which influence the transcription, RNA processing or stability, or translation of the associated coding sequence. Regulatory sequences may include promoters, translation leader sequences, introns, and polyadenylation recognition sequences.

10 "Promoter" refers to a nucleotide sequence capable of controlling the expression of coding sequence or functional RNA. In general, a coding sequence is located 3' to a promoter sequence. The promoter sequence consists of proximal and more distal upstream elements, the latter elements often referred to as enhancers. Accordingly, an "enhancer" is

15 nucleotide sequence which can stimulate promoter activity and may be an innate element of the promoter or a heterologous element inserted to enhance the level or tissue-specificity of a promoter. Promoters may be derived in their entirety from a native gene, or may be composed of different elements derived from different promoters found in nature, or may even comprise synthetic nucleotide segments. It is understood by those skilled in the art that

20 different promoters may direct the expression of a gene in different tissues or cell types, or at different stages of development, or in response to different environmental conditions.

Promoters which cause a nucleic acid fragment to be expressed in most cell types at most times are commonly referred to as "constitutive promoters". New promoters of various types useful in plant cells are constantly being discovered; numerous examples may be found in the compilation by Okamuro and Goldberg (1989) *Biochemistry of Plants* 15:1-82

25 It is further recognized that since in most cases the exact boundaries of regulatory sequences have not been completely defined, nucleic acid fragments of different lengths may have identical promoter activity.

30 "Translation leader sequence" refers to a nucleotide sequence located between the promoter sequence of a gene and the coding sequence. The translation leader sequence is present in the fully processed mRNA upstream of the translation start sequence. The translation leader sequence may affect processing of the primary transcript to mRNA, mRNA stability or translation efficiency. Examples of translation leader sequences have been described (Turner and Foster (1995) *Mol. Biotechnol.* 3:225-236).

35 "3' non-coding sequences" refer to nucleotide sequences located downstream of a coding sequence and include polyadenylation recognition sequences and other sequences encoding regulatory signals capable of affecting mRNA processing or gene expression. The polyadenylation signal is usually characterized by affecting the addition of polyadenylic acid

tracts to the 3' end of the mRNA precursor. The use of different 3' non-coding sequences is exemplified by Ingelbrecht et al. (1989) *Plant Cell* 1:671-680.

“RNA transcript” refers to the product resulting from RNA polymerase-catalyzed transcription of a DNA sequence. When the RNA transcript is a perfect complementary 5 copy of the DNA sequence, it is referred to as the primary transcript or it may be a RNA sequence derived from posttranscriptional processing of the primary transcript and is referred to as the mature RNA. “Messenger RNA (mRNA)” refers to the RNA that is without introns and that can be translated into polypeptides by the cell. “cDNA” refers to DNA that is complementary to and derived from an mRNA template. The cDNA can be 10 single-stranded or converted to double stranded form using, for example, the Klenow fragment of DNA polymerase I. “Sense-RNA” refers to an RNA transcript that includes the mRNA and so can be translated into a polypeptide by the cell. “Antisense RNA” refers to an RNA transcript that is complementary to all or part of a target primary transcript or mRNA and that blocks the expression of a target gene (see U.S. Patent No. 5,107,065, 15 incorporated herein by reference). The complementarity of an antisense RNA may be with any part of the specific nucleotide sequence, i.e., at the 5' non-coding sequence, 3' non-coding sequence, introns, or the coding sequence. “Functional RNA” refers to sense RNA, antisense RNA, ribozyme RNA, or other RNA that may not be translated but yet has an effect on cellular processes.

20 The term “operably linked” refers to the association of two or more nucleic acid fragments on a single polynucleotide so that the function of one is affected by the other. For example, a promoter is operably linked with a coding sequence when it is capable of affecting the expression of that coding sequence (i.e., that the coding sequence is under the transcriptional control of the promoter). Coding sequences can be operably linked to 25 regulatory sequences in sense or antisense orientation.

The term “expression”, as used herein, refers to the transcription and stable accumulation of sense (mRNA) or antisense RNA derived from the nucleic acid fragment of the invention. Expression may also refer to translation of mRNA into a polypeptide. “Antisense inhibition” refers to the production of antisense RNA transcripts capable of 30 suppressing the expression of the target protein. “Overexpression” refers to the production of a gene product in transgenic organisms that exceeds levels of production in normal or non-transformed organisms. “Co-suppression” refers to the production of sense RNA transcripts capable of suppressing the expression of identical or substantially similar foreign or endogenous genes (U.S. Patent No. 5,231,020, incorporated herein by reference).

35 A “protein” or “polypeptide” is a chain of amino acids arranged in a specific order determined by the coding sequence in a polynucleotide encoding the polypeptide. Each protein or polypeptide has a unique function.

“Altered levels” or “altered expression” refers to the production of gene product(s) in transgenic organisms in amounts or proportions that differ from that of normal or non-transformed organisms.

5 “Null mutant” refers here to a host cell which either lacks the expression of a certain polypeptide or expresses a polypeptide which is inactive or does not have any detectable expected enzymatic function.

10 “Mature protein” or the term “mature” when used in describing a protein refers to a post-translationally processed polypeptide; i.e., one from which any pre- or propeptides present in the primary translation product have been removed. “Precursor protein” or the term “precursor” when used in describing a protein refers to the primary product of translation of mRNA; i.e., with pre- and propeptides still present. Pre- and propeptides may be but are not limited to intracellular localization signals.

15 A “chloroplast transit peptide” is an amino acid sequence which is translated in conjunction with a protein and directs the protein to the chloroplast or other plastid types present in the cell in which the protein is made. “Chloroplast transit sequence” refers to a nucleotide sequence that encodes a chloroplast transit peptide. A “signal peptide” is an amino acid sequence which is translated in conjunction with a protein and directs the protein to the secretory system (Chrispeels (1991) *Ann. Rev. Plant Phys. Plant Mol. Biol.* 42:21-53). If the protein is to be directed to a vacuole, a vacuolar targeting signal (*supra*) can further be added, or if to the endoplasmic reticulum, an endoplasmic reticulum retention signal (*supra*) may be added. If the protein is to be directed to the nucleus, any signal peptide present should be removed and instead a nuclear localization signal included (Raikhel (1992) *Plant Phys.* 100:1627-1632).

20 “Transformation” refers to the transfer of a nucleic acid fragment into the genome of a host organism, resulting in genetically stable inheritance. Host organisms containing the transformed nucleic acid fragments are referred to as “transgenic” organisms. Examples of methods of plant transformation include *Agrobacterium*-mediated transformation (De Blas et al. (1987) *Meth. Enzymol.* 143:277) and particle-accelerated or “gene gun” transformation technology (Klein et al. (1987) *Nature (London)* 327:70-73; U.S. Patent No. 4,945,050, incorporated herein by reference). Thus, isolated polynucleotides of the present invention can be incorporated into recombinant constructs, typically DNA constructs, capable of introduction into and replication in a host cell. Such a construct can be a vector that includes a replication system and sequences that are capable of transcription and translation of a polypeptide-encoding sequence in a given host cell. A number of vectors suitable for stable transfection of plant cells or for the establishment of transgenic plants have been described in, e.g., Pouwels et al., Cloning Vectors: A Laboratory Manual, 1985, supp. 1987; Weissbach and Weissbach, Methods for Plant Molecular Biology, Academic Press, 1989;

and Flevin et al., *Plant Molecular Biology Manual*, Kluwer Academic Publishers, 1990. Typically, plant expression vectors include, for example, one or more cloned plant genes under the transcriptional control of 5' and 3' regulatory sequences and a dominant selectable marker. Such plant expression vectors also can contain a promoter regulatory region (e.g., a 5 regulatory region controlling inducible or constitutive, environmentally- or developmentally-regulated, or cell- or tissue-specific expression), a transcription initiation start site, a ribosome binding site, an RNA processing signal, a transcription termination site, and/or a polyadenylation signal.

“SPF1-related transcription factor” refers to a transcription factor that has at least 10 30%, 40%, 50%, 60%, 70%, 80%, 85%, 90%, or 95% identity with SPF1 transcription factor based on the Clustal alignment method using default parameters. Default parameters for multiple alignment of the sequences are GAP PENALTY=10, GAP LENGTH PENALTY=10. Default parameters for pairwise alignments using the Clustal method are KTUPLE 1, GAP PENALTY=3, WINDOW=5 and DIAGONALS SAVED=5.

15 Standard recombinant DNA and molecular cloning techniques used herein are well known in the art and are described more fully in Sambrook et al. *Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual*; Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press: Cold Spring Harbor, 1989 (hereinafter “Maniatis”).

20 “PCR” or “polymerase chain reaction” is well known by those skilled in the art as a technique used for the amplification of specific DNA segments (U.S. Patent Nos. 4,683,195 and 4,800,159).

25 The present invention concerns an isolated polynucleotide comprising: (a) a first nucleotide sequence encoding a first polypeptide comprising at least 100 amino acids, wherein the amino acid sequence of the first polypeptide and the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2 or SEQ ID NO:4 have at least 70%, 80%, 85%, 90%, or 95% identity based on the Clustal alignment method, (b) a second nucleotide sequence encoding a second polypeptide comprising at least 150 amino acids, wherein the amino acid sequence of the second polypeptide and the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:12 have at least 70%, 80%, 85%, 90%, or 95% identity based on the Clustal alignment method, (c) a third nucleotide 30 sequence encoding a third polypeptide comprising at least 250 amino acids, wherein the amino acid sequence of the third polypeptide and the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:6 or SEQ ID NO:8 have at least 70%, 80%, 85%, 90%, or 95% identity based on the Clustal alignment method, (d) a fourth nucleotide sequence encoding a fourth polypeptide comprising at least 300 amino acids, wherein the amino acid sequence of the fourth 35 polypeptide and the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:10 have at least 80%, 85%, 90%, or 95% identity based on the Clustal alignment method, or (e) the complement of the first, second, third, or fourth nucleotide sequence, wherein the complement and the first, second,

third, or fourth nucleotide sequence contain the same number of nucleotides and are 100% complementary. The first polypeptide preferably comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2 or SEQ ID NO:4, the second polypeptide preferably comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:12, the third polypeptide preferably comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:6 or SEQ ID NO:8, and the fourth polypeptide preferably comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:10. The first nucleotide sequence preferably comprises the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:1 or SEQ ID NO:3, the second nucleotide sequence preferably comprises the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:11, the third nucleotide sequence preferably comprises the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:5 or 5 SEQ ID NO:7, and the fourth nucleotide sequence preferably comprises the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:9. The first, second, third, and fourth polypeptides preferably are 10 SPF1-related transcription factors.

Nucleic acid fragments encoding at least a portion of several SPF1-related transcription factors have been isolated and identified by comparison of random plant cDNA sequences to public databases containing nucleotide and protein sequences using the BLAST algorithms well known to those skilled in the art. The nucleic acid fragments of the instant invention may be used to isolate cDNAs and genes encoding homologous proteins from the same or other plant species. Isolation of homologous genes using sequence-dependent protocols is well known in the art. Examples of sequence-dependent protocols include, but 15 are not limited to, methods of nucleic acid hybridization, and methods of DNA and RNA amplification as exemplified by various uses of nucleic acid amplification technologies (e.g., 20 polymerase chain reaction, ligase chain reaction).

For example, genes encoding other SPF1-related transcription factors, either as cDNAs or genomic DNAs, could be isolated directly by using all or a portion of the instant 25 nucleic acid fragments as DNA hybridization probes to screen libraries from any desired plant employing methodology well known to those skilled in the art. Specific oligonucleotide probes based upon the instant nucleic acid sequences can be designed and synthesized by methods known in the art (Maniatis). Moreover, an entire sequence can be used directly to synthesize DNA probes by methods known to the skilled artisan such as 30 random primer DNA labeling, nick translation, end-labeling techniques, or RNA probes using available *in vitro* transcription systems. In addition, specific primers can be designed and used to amplify a part or all of the instant sequences. The resulting amplification products can be labeled directly during amplification reactions or labeled after amplification reactions, and used as probes to isolate full length cDNA or genomic fragments under 35 conditions of appropriate stringency.

In addition, two short segments of the instant nucleic acid fragments may be used in polymerase chain reaction protocols to amplify longer nucleic acid fragments encoding

homologous genes from DNA or RNA. The polymerase chain reaction may also be performed on a library of cloned nucleic acid fragments wherein the sequence of one primer is derived from the instant nucleic acid fragments, and the sequence of the other primer takes advantage of the presence of the polyadenylic acid tracts to the 3' end of the mRNA

5 precursor encoding plant genes. Alternatively, the second primer sequence may be based upon sequences derived from the cloning vector. For example, the skilled artisan can follow the RACE protocol (Frohman et al. (1988) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 85:8998-9002) to generate cDNAs by using PCR to amplify copies of the region between a single point in the transcript and the 3' or 5' end. Primers oriented in the 3' and 5' directions can be designed
10 from the instant sequences. Using commercially available 3' RACE or 5' RACE systems (BRL), specific 3' or 5' cDNA fragments can be isolated (Ohara et al. (1989) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 86:5673-5677; Loh et al. (1989) *Science* 243:217-220). Products generated by the 3' and 5' RACE procedures can be combined to generate full-length cDNAs (Frohman and Martin (1989) *Techniques* 1:165). Consequently, a polynucleotide comprising a
15 nucleotide sequence of at least one of 60 (preferably one of at least 40, most preferably one of at least 30) contiguous nucleotides derived from a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs:1, 3, 5, 7, 9, and 11, and the complement of such nucleotide sequences may be used in such methods to obtain a nucleic acid fragment encoding a substantial portion of an amino acid sequence of a polypeptide.

20 The present invention relates to a method of obtaining a nucleic acid fragment encoding a substantial portion of an SPF1-related transcription factor polypeptide, preferably a substantial portion of a plant SPF1-related transcription factor polypeptide, comprising the steps of: synthesizing an oligonucleotide primer comprising a nucleotide sequence of at least one of 60 (preferably at least one of 40, most preferably at least one of
25 30) contiguous nucleotides derived from a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs:1, 3, 5, 7, 9, and 11, and the complement of such nucleotide sequences; and amplifying a nucleic acid fragment (preferably a cDNA inserted in a cloning vector) using the oligonucleotide primer. The amplified nucleic acid fragment preferably will encode a portion of an SPF1-related transcription factor polypeptide.

30 Availability of the instant nucleotide and deduced amino acid sequences facilitates immunological screening of cDNA expression libraries. Synthetic peptides representing portions of the instant amino acid sequences may be synthesized. These peptides can be used to immunize animals to produce polyclonal or monoclonal antibodies with specificity for peptides or proteins comprising the amino acid sequences. These antibodies can be then
35 be used to screen cDNA expression libraries to isolate full-length cDNA clones of interest (Lerner (1984) *Adv. Immunol.* 36:1-34; Maniatis).

In another embodiment, this invention concerns viruses and host cells comprising either the chimeric genes of the invention as described herein or an isolated polynucleotide of the invention as described herein. Examples of host cells which can be used to practice the invention include, but are not limited to, yeast, bacteria, and plants.

5 As was noted above, the nucleic acid fragments of the instant invention may be used to create transgenic plants in which the disclosed polypeptides are present at higher or lower levels than normal or in cell types or developmental stages in which they are not normally found. This would have the effect of altering in those plants the level of expression of genes regulated by SPF1-related transcription factors disclosed herein which may potentially lead
10 to changes in levels of disease resistance or seed protein accumulation.

Overexpression of the proteins of the instant invention may be accomplished by first constructing a chimeric gene in which the coding region is operably linked to a promoter capable of directing expression of a gene in the desired tissues at the desired stage of development. The chimeric gene may comprise promoter sequences and translation leader
15 sequences derived from the same genes. 3' Non-coding sequences encoding transcription termination signals may also be provided. The instant chimeric gene may also comprise one or more introns in order to facilitate gene expression.

Plasmid vectors comprising the instant isolated polynucleotide (or chimeric gene) may be constructed. The choice of plasmid vector is dependent upon the method that will be
20 used to transform host plants. The skilled artisan is well aware of the genetic elements that must be present on the plasmid vector in order to successfully transform, select and propagate host cells containing the chimeric gene. The skilled artisan will also recognize that different independent transformation events will result in different levels and patterns of expression (Jones et al. (1985) *EMBO J.* 4:2411-2418; De Almeida et al. (1989) *Mol. Gen.*
25 *Genetics* 218:78-86), and thus that multiple events must be screened in order to obtain lines displaying the desired expression level and pattern. Such screening may be accomplished by Southern analysis of DNA, Northern analysis of mRNA expression, Western analysis of protein expression, or phenotypic analysis.

For some applications it may be useful to direct the instant polypeptides to different
30 cellular compartments, or to facilitate its secretion from the cell. It is thus envisioned that the chimeric gene described above may be further supplemented by directing the coding sequence to encode the instant polypeptides with appropriate intracellular targeting sequences such as transit sequences (Keegstra (1989) *Cell* 56:247-253), signal sequences or sequences encoding endoplasmic reticulum localization (Chrispeels (1991) *Ann. Rev. Plant
35 Phys. Plant Mol. Biol.* 42:21-53), or nuclear localization signals (Raikhel (1992) *Plant Phys.* 100:1627-1632) with or without removing targeting sequences that are already present.

While the references cited give examples of each of these, the list is not exhaustive and more targeting signals of use may be discovered in the future.

It may also be desirable to reduce or eliminate expression of genes encoding the instant polypeptides in plants for some applications. In order to accomplish this, a chimeric 5 gene designed for co-suppression of the instant polypeptide can be constructed by linking a gene or gene fragment encoding that polypeptide to plant promoter sequences. Alternatively, a chimeric gene designed to express antisense RNA for all or part of the instant nucleic acid fragment can be constructed by linking the gene or gene fragment in 10 reverse orientation to plant promoter sequences. Either the co-suppression or antisense chimeric genes could be introduced into plants via transformation wherein expression of the corresponding endogenous genes are reduced or eliminated.

Molecular genetic solutions to the generation of plants with altered gene expression have a decided advantage over more traditional plant breeding approaches. Changes in plant phenotypes can be produced by specifically inhibiting expression of one or more genes by 15 antisense inhibition or cosuppression (U.S. Patent Nos. 5,190,931, 5,107,065 and 5,283,323). An antisense or cosuppression construct would act as a dominant negative regulator of gene activity. While conventional mutations can yield negative regulation of gene activity these effects are most likely recessive. The dominant negative regulation available with a transgenic approach may be advantageous from a breeding perspective. In 20 addition, the ability to restrict the expression of a specific phenotype to the reproductive tissues of the plant by the use of tissue specific promoters may confer agronomic advantages relative to conventional mutations which may have an effect in all tissues in which a mutant gene is ordinarily expressed.

The person skilled in the art will know that special considerations are associated with 25 the use of antisense or cosuppression technologies in order to reduce expression of particular genes. For example, the proper level of expression of sense or antisense genes may require the use of different chimeric genes utilizing different regulatory elements known to the skilled artisan. Once transgenic plants are obtained by one of the methods described above, it will be necessary to screen individual transgenics for those that most effectively display 30 the desired phenotype. Accordingly, the skilled artisan will develop methods for screening large numbers of transformants. The nature of these screens will generally be chosen on practical grounds. For example, one can screen by looking for changes in gene expression by using antibodies specific for the protein encoded by the gene being suppressed, or one could establish assays that specifically measure enzyme activity. A preferred method will be 35 one which allows large numbers of samples to be processed rapidly, since it will be expected that a large number of transformants will be negative for the desired phenotype.

In another embodiment, the present invention concerns an isolated polypeptide comprising: (a) a first amino acid sequence comprising at least 100 amino acids, wherein the first amino acid sequence and the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2 or SEQ ID NO:4 have at least 70%, 80%, 85%, 90%, or 95% identity based on the Clustal alignment method, (b) a second amino acid sequence comprising at least 150 amino acids, wherein the second amino acid sequence and the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:12 have at least 70%, 80%, 85%, 90%, or 95% identity based on the Clustal alignment method, (c) a third amino acid sequence comprising at least 250 amino acids, wherein the third amino acid sequence and the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:6 or SEQ ID NO:8 have at least 70%, 80%, 85%, 90%, or 95% identity based on the Clustal alignment method, or (d) a fourth amino acid sequence comprising at least 300 amino acids, wherein the fourth amino acid sequence and the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:10 have at least 80%, 85%, 90%, or 95% identity based on the Clustal alignment method. The first amino acid sequence preferably comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2 or SEQ ID NO:4, the second amino acid sequence preferably comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:12, the third amino acid sequence preferably comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:6 or SEQ ID NO:8, and the fourth amino acid sequence preferably comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:10. The polypeptide preferably is an SPF1-related transcription factor.

The instant polypeptides (or portions thereof) may be produced in heterologous host cells, particularly in the cells of microbial hosts, and can be used to prepare antibodies to these proteins by methods well known to those skilled in the art. The antibodies are useful for detecting the polypeptides of the instant invention *in situ* in cells or *in vitro* in cell extracts. Preferred heterologous host cells for production of the instant polypeptides are microbial hosts. Microbial expression systems and expression vectors containing regulatory sequences that direct high level expression of foreign proteins are well known to those skilled in the art. Any of these could be used to construct a chimeric gene for production of the instant polypeptides. This chimeric gene could then be introduced into appropriate microorganisms via transformation to provide high level expression of the encoded SPF1-related transcription factor. An example of a vector for high level expression of the instant polypeptides in a bacterial host is provided (Example 6).

All or a substantial portion of the polynucleotides of the instant invention may also be used as probes for genetically and physically mapping the genes that they are a part of, and used as markers for traits linked to those genes. Such information may be useful in plant breeding in order to develop lines with desired phenotypes. For example, the instant nucleic acid fragments may be used as restriction fragment length polymorphism (RFLP) markers. Southern blots (Maniatis) of restriction-digested plant genomic DNA may be

probed with the nucleic acid fragments of the instant invention. The resulting banding patterns may then be subjected to genetic analyses using computer programs such as MapMaker (Lander et al. (1987) *Genomics* 1:174-181) in order to construct a genetic map. In addition, the nucleic acid fragments of the instant invention may be used to probe

5 Southern blots containing restriction endonuclease-treated genomic DNAs of a set of individuals representing parent and progeny of a defined genetic cross. Segregation of the DNA polymorphisms is noted and used to calculate the position of the instant nucleic acid sequence in the genetic map previously obtained using this population (Botstein et al. (1980) *Am. J. Hum. Genet.* 32:314-331).

10 The production and use of plant gene-derived probes for use in genetic mapping is described in Bernatzky and Tanksley (1986) *Plant Mol. Biol. Reporter* 4:37-41. Numerous publications describe genetic mapping of specific cDNA clones using the methodology outlined above or variations thereof. For example, F2 intercross populations, backcross populations, randomly mated populations, near isogenic lines, and other sets of individuals

15 may be used for mapping. Such methodologies are well known to those skilled in the art.

Nucleic acid probes derived from the instant nucleic acid sequences may also be used for physical mapping (i.e., placement of sequences on physical maps; see Hoheisel et al. In: *Nonmammalian Genomic Analysis: A Practical Guide*, Academic press 1996, pp. 319-346, and references cited therein).

20 In another embodiment, nucleic acid probes derived from the instant nucleic acid sequences may be used in direct fluorescence *in situ* hybridization (FISH) mapping (Trask (1991) *Trends Genet.* 7:149-154). Although current methods of FISH mapping favor use of large clones (several to several hundred KB; see Laan et al. (1995) *Genome Res.* 5:13-20), improvements in sensitivity may allow performance of FISH mapping using shorter probes.

25 A variety of nucleic acid amplification-based methods of genetic and physical mapping may be carried out using the instant nucleic acid sequences. Examples include allele-specific amplification (Kazazian (1989) *J. Lab. Clin. Med.* 11:95-96), polymorphism of PCR-amplified fragments (CAPS; Sheffield et al. (1993) *Genomics* 16:325-332), allele-specific ligation (Landegren et al. (1988) *Science* 241:1077-1080), nucleotide extension

30 reactions (Sokolov (1990) *Nucleic Acid Res.* 18:3671), Radiation Hybrid Mapping (Walter et al. (1997) *Nat. Genet.* 7:22-28) and Happy Mapping (Dear and Cook (1989) *Nucleic Acid Res.* 17:6795-6807). For these methods, the sequence of a nucleic acid fragment is used to design and produce primer pairs for use in the amplification reaction or in primer extension reactions. The design of such primers is well known to those skilled in the art. In methods

35 employing PCR-based genetic mapping, it may be necessary to identify DNA sequence differences between the parents of the mapping cross in the region corresponding to the

instant nucleic acid sequence. This, however, is generally not necessary for mapping methods.

Loss of function mutant phenotypes may be identified for the instant cDNA clones either by targeted gene disruption protocols or by identifying specific mutants for these 5 genes contained in a maize population carrying mutations in all possible genes (Ballinger and Benzer (1989) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci USA* 86:9402-9406; Koes et al. (1995) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci USA* 92:8149-8153; Bensen et al. (1995) *Plant Cell* 7:75-84). The latter approach may be accomplished in two ways. First, short segments of the instant nucleic acid 10 fragments may be used in polymerase chain reaction protocols in conjunction with a mutation tag sequence primer on DNAs prepared from a population of plants in which Mutator transposons or some other mutation-causing DNA element has been introduced (see Bensen, *supra*). The amplification of a specific DNA fragment with these primers indicates the insertion of the mutation tag element in or near the plant gene encoding the instant 15 polypeptide. Alternatively, the instant nucleic acid fragment may be used as a hybridization probe against PCR amplification products generated from the mutation population using the mutation tag sequence primer in conjunction with an arbitrary genomic site primer, such as that for a restriction enzyme site-anchored synthetic adaptor. With either method, a plant containing a mutation in the endogenous gene encoding the instant polypeptide can be identified and obtained. This mutant plant can then be used to determine or confirm the 20 natural function of the instant polypeptides disclosed herein.

EXAMPLES

The present invention is further defined in the following Examples, in which parts and percentages are by weight and degrees are Celsius, unless otherwise stated. It should be understood that these Examples, while indicating preferred embodiments of the invention, 25 are given by way of illustration only. From the above discussion and these Examples, one skilled in the art can ascertain the essential characteristics of this invention, and without departing from the spirit and scope thereof, can make various changes and modifications of the invention to adapt it to various usages and conditions. Thus, various modifications of the invention in addition to those shown and described herein will be apparent to those skilled in 30 the art from the foregoing description. Such modifications are also intended to fall within the scope of the appended claims.

The disclosure of each reference set forth herein is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

EXAMPLE 1Composition of cDNA Libraries; Isolation and Sequencing of cDNA Clones

5 cDNA libraries representing mRNAs from various corn (*Zea mays*), rice (*Oryza sativa*), soybean (*Glycine max*), and wheat (*Triticum aestivum*) tissues were prepared. The characteristics of the libraries are described below.

TABLE 2
cDNA Libraries from Corn, Rice, Soybean, and Wheat

Library	Tissue	Clone
c11c	Corn (EB90) Pooled Immature Leaf Tissue at Stages V4, V6 and V8*	c11c.pk001.e13
p0128	Corn Primary and Secondary Immature Ear	p0128.cpiar39r
rlr24	Resistant Rice Leaf 15 Days After Germination, 24 Hours After Infection of Strain <i>Magnaporthe grisea</i> 4360-R-62 (AVR2-YAMO)	rlr24.pk0007.a8
sls1c	Soybean (variety S1990) Infected With <i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i> Mycelium	sls1c.pk033.c17
wlmk1	Wheat Seedling 1 Hour After Inoculation With <i>Erysiphe graminis f. sp tritici</i> and Treatment With Herbicide**	wlmk1.pk0035.d9

10 *Corn developmental stages are explained in the publication "How a corn plant develops" from the Iowa State University Coop. Ext. Service Special Report No. 48 reprinted June 1993.

**Application of 6-ido-2-propoxy-3-propyl-4(3H)-quinazolinone; synthesis and methods of using this compound are described in USSN 08/545,827, incorporated herein by reference.

15 cDNA libraries may be prepared by any one of many methods available. For example, the cDNAs may be introduced into plasmid vectors by first preparing the cDNA libraries in Uni-ZAP™ XR vectors according to the manufacturer's protocol (Stratagene Cloning Systems, La Jolla, CA). The Uni-ZAP™ XR libraries are converted into plasmid libraries according to the protocol provided by Stratagene. Upon conversion, cDNA inserts
20 will be contained in the plasmid vector pBluescript. In addition, the cDNAs may be introduced directly into precut Bluescript II SK(+) vectors (Stratagene) using T4 DNA ligase (New England Biolabs), followed by transfection into DH10B cells according to the manufacturer's protocol (GIBCO BRL Products). Once the cDNA inserts are in plasmid vectors, plasmid DNAs are prepared from randomly picked bacterial colonies containing
25 recombinant pBluescript plasmids, or the insert cDNA sequences are amplified via polymerase chain reaction using primers specific for vector sequences flanking the inserted cDNA sequences. Amplified insert DNAs or plasmid DNAs are sequenced in dye-primer sequencing reactions to generate partial cDNA sequences (expressed sequence tags or

"ESTs"; see Adams et al., (1991) *Science* 252:1651-1656). The resulting ESTs are analyzed using a Perkin Elmer Model 377 fluorescent sequencer.

5 Full-insert sequence (FIS) data is generated utilizing a modified transposition protocol. Clones identified for FIS are recovered from archived glycerol stocks as single colonies, and plasmid DNAs are isolated via alkaline lysis. Isolated DNA templates are reacted with vector primed M13 forward and reverse oligonucleotides in a PCR-based sequencing reaction and loaded onto automated sequencers. Confirmation of clone identification is performed by sequence alignment to the original EST sequence from which the FIS request is made.

10 Confirmed templates are transposed via the Primer Island transposition kit (PE Applied Biosystems, Foster City, CA) which is based upon the *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* Ty1 transposable element (Devine and Boeke (1994) *Nucleic Acids Res.* 22:3765-3772). The *in vitro* transposition system places unique binding sites randomly throughout a population of large DNA molecules. The transposed DNA is then used to transform DH10B 15 electro-competent cells (Gibco BRL/Life Technologies, Rockville, MD) via electroporation. The transposable element contains an additional selectable marker (named DHFR; Fling and Richards (1983) *Nucleic Acids Res.* 11:5147-5158), allowing for dual selection on agar plates of only those subclones containing the integrated transposon. Multiple subclones are randomly selected from each transposition reaction, plasmid DNAs are prepared via alkaline 20 lysis, and templates are sequenced (ABI Prism dye-terminator ReadyReaction mix) outward from the transposition event site, utilizing unique primers specific to the binding sites within the transposon.

25 Sequence data is collected (ABI Prism Collections) and assembled using Phred/Phrap (P. Green, University of Washington, Seattle). Phrep/Phrap is a public domain software program which re-reads the ABI sequence data, re-calls the bases, assigns quality values, and writes the base calls and quality values into editable output files. The Phrap sequence assembly program uses these quality values to increase the accuracy of the assembled sequence contigs. Assemblies are viewed by the Consed sequence editor (D. Gordon, University of Washington, Seattle).

30 EXAMPLE 2

Identification of cDNA Clones

35 cDNA clones encoding SPF1-related transcription factors were identified by conducting BLAST (Basic Local Alignment Search Tool; Altschul et al. (1993) *J. Mol. Biol.* 215:403-410; see also www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/BLAST/) searches for similarity to sequences contained in the BLAST "nr" database (comprising all non-redundant GenBank CDS translations, sequences derived from the 3-dimensional structure Brookhaven Protein Data Bank, the last major release of the SWISS-PROT protein sequence database, EMBL, and

DDBJ databases). The cDNA sequences obtained in Example 1 were analyzed for similarity to all publicly available DNA sequences contained in the "nr" database using the BLASTN algorithm provided by the National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI). The DNA sequences were translated in all reading frames and compared for similarity to all 5 publicly available protein sequences contained in the "nr" database using the BLASTX algorithm (Gish and States (1993) *Nat. Genet.* 3:266-272) provided by the NCBI. For convenience, the P-value (probability) of observing a match of a cDNA sequence to a sequence contained in the searched databases merely by chance as calculated by BLAST are reported herein as "pLog" values, which represent the negative of the logarithm of the 10 reported P-value. Accordingly, the greater the pLog value, the greater the likelihood that the cDNA sequence and the BLAST "hit" represent homologous proteins.

ESTs submitted for analysis are compared to the genbank database as described above. ESTs that contain sequences more 5- or 3-prime can be found by using the BLASTn algorithm (Altschul et al (1997) *Nucleic Acids Res.* 25:3389-3402.) against the DuPont 15 proprietary database comparing nucleotide sequences that share common or overlapping regions of sequence homology. Where common or overlapping sequences exist between two or more nucleic acid fragments, the sequences can be assembled into a single contiguous nucleotide sequence, thus extending the original fragment in either the 5 or 3 prime direction. Once the most 5-prime EST is identified, its complete sequence can be 20 determined by Full Insert Sequencing as described in Example 1. Homologous genes belonging to different species can be found by comparing the amino acid sequence of a known gene (from either a proprietary source or a public database) against an EST database using the tBLASTn algorithm. The tBLASTn algorithm searches an amino acid query against a nucleotide database that is translated in all 6 reading frames. This search allows for 25 differences in nucleotide codon usage between different species, and for codon degeneracy.

EXAMPLE 3

Characterization of cDNA Clones Encoding SPF1-Related Transcription Factors

The BLASTX search using the EST sequences from clones listed in Table 3 revealed 30 similarity of the polypeptides encoded by the cDNAs to SPF1 protein from *Ipomoea batatas* (NCBI GenBank Identifier (GI) No. 1076685). Shown in Table 3 are the BLAST results for individual ESTs ("EST"), the sequences of the entire cDNA inserts comprising the indicated cDNA clones ("FIS"), the sequences of contigs assembled from two or more ESTs ("Contig"), sequences of contigs assembled from an FIS and one or more ESTs ("Contig*"), or sequences encoding an entire protein derived from an FIS, a contig, or an FIS and PCR 35 ("CGS"):

TABLE 3
 BLAST Results for Sequences Encoding Polypeptides Homologous
 to SPF1 Protein

Clone	Status	BLAST pLog Score NCBI GenBank Identifier (GI) No. 1076685
ci11c.pk001.e13	EST	30.22
p0128.cpiar39r	EST	26.22
rlr24.pk0007.a8 (FIS)	CGS	107.00
rlr24.pk0069.h10 (FIS)	CGS	130.00
sls1c.pk033.c17 (FIS)	CGS	>254.00
wlmk1.pk0035.d9	FIS	90.22

5 Figure 1 presents an alignment of the amino acid sequences set forth in SEQ ID NOs:6, 8, and 10 and the *Ipomoea batatas* sequence (NCBI GI No. 1076685) (SEQ ID NO:13). The data in Table 4 represents a calculation of the percent identity of the amino acid sequences set forth in SEQ ID NOs:6, 8, and 10 and the *Ipomoea batatas* sequence (NCBI GI No. 1076685) (SEQ ID NO:13).

10

TABLE 4

Percent Identity of Amino Acid Sequences Deduced From the Nucleotide Sequences
 of cDNA Clones Encoding Polypeptides Homologous to SPF1 Protein

SEQ ID NO.	Percent Identity to NCBI GI No. 1076685; SEQ ID NO:13
6	40.8
8	46.8
10	59.9

15 Sequence alignments and percent identity calculations were performed using the Megalign program of the LASERGENE bioinformatics computing suite (DNASTAR Inc., Madison, WI). Multiple alignment of the sequences was performed using the Clustal method of alignment (Higgins and Sharp (1989) CABIOS. 5:151-153) with the default parameters (GAP PENALTY=10, GAP LENGTH PENALTY=10). Default parameters for pairwise alignments using the Clustal method were KTUPLE 1, GAP PENALTY=3,

20 WINDOW=5 and DIAGONALS SAVED=5. Sequence alignments and BLAST scores and probabilities indicate that the nucleic acid fragments comprising the instant cDNA clones encode a substantial portion of an SPF1-related transcription factor. These sequences represent the first corn, rice, soybean, and wheat sequences indicated to encode SPF1-related transcription factors known to Applicant. Nucleic acid fragments known to encode SPF1-related transcription factors have been previously obtained from a number of species

25

including oat (NCBI GI No. 4894965), *Pimpinella brachycarpa* (NCBI GI No. 3420906), and parsley (NCBI GI No. 1431872).

EXAMPLE 4

Expression of Chimeric Genes in Monocot Cells

5 A chimeric gene comprising a cDNA encoding the instant polypeptide in sense orientation with respect to the maize 27 kD zein promoter that is located 5' to the cDNA fragment, and the 10 kD zein 3' end that is located 3' to the cDNA fragment, can be constructed. The cDNA fragment of this gene may be generated by polymerase chain reaction (PCR) of the cDNA clone using appropriate oligonucleotide primers. Cloning sites 10 (NcoI or SmaI) can be incorporated into the oligonucleotides to provide proper orientation of the DNA fragment when inserted into the digested vector pML103 as described below. Amplification is then performed in a standard PCR. The amplified DNA is then digested with restriction enzymes NcoI and SmaI and fractionated on an agarose gel. The appropriate band can be isolated from the gel and combined with a 4.9 kb NcoI-SmaI fragment of the 15 plasmid pML103. Plasmid pML103 has been deposited under the terms of the Budapest Treaty at ATCC (American Type Culture Collection, 10801 University Blvd., Manassas, VA 20110-2209), and bears accession number ATCC 97366. The DNA segment from pML103 contains a 1.05 kb Sall-NcoI promoter fragment of the maize 27 kD zein gene and a 0.96 kb SmaI-Sall fragment from the 3' end of the maize 10 kD zein gene in the vector 20 pGem9Zf(+) (Promega). Vector and insert DNA can be ligated at 15°C overnight, essentially as described (Maniatis). The ligated DNA may then be used to transform *E. coli* XL1-Blue (Epicurian Coli XL-1 Blue™; Stratagene). Bacterial transformants can be screened by restriction enzyme digestion of plasmid DNA and limited nucleotide sequence analysis using the dideoxy chain termination method (Sequenase™ DNA Sequencing Kit; 25 U.S. Biochemical). The resulting plasmid construct would comprise a chimeric gene encoding, in the 5' to 3' direction, the maize 27 kD zein promoter, a cDNA fragment encoding the instant polypeptide, and the 10 kD zein 3' region.

The chimeric gene described above can then be introduced into corn cells by the 30 following procedure. Immature corn embryos can be dissected from developing caryopses derived from crosses of the inbred corn lines H99 and LH132. The embryos are isolated 10 to 11 days after pollination when they are 1.0 to 1.5 mm long. The embryos are then placed with the axis-side facing down and in contact with agarose-solidified N6 medium (Chu et al. 35 (1975) *Sci. Sin. Peking* 18:659-668). The embryos are kept in the dark at 27°C. Friable embryogenic callus consisting of undifferentiated masses of cells with somatic proembryoids and embryooids borne on suspensor structures proliferates from the scutellum of these immature embryos. The embryogenic callus isolated from the primary explant can be cultured on N6 medium and sub-cultured on this medium every 2 to 3 weeks.

The plasmid, p35S/Ac (obtained from Dr. Peter Eckes, Hoechst Ag, Frankfurt, Germany) may be used in transformation experiments in order to provide for a selectable marker. This plasmid contains the *Pat* gene (see European Patent Publication 0 242 236) which encodes phosphinothricin acetyl transferase (PAT). The enzyme PAT confers 5 resistance to herbicidal glutamine synthetase inhibitors such as phosphinothricin. The *pat* gene in p35S/Ac is under the control of the 35S promoter from Cauliflower Mosaic Virus (Odell et al. (1985) *Nature* 313:810-812) and the 3' region of the nopaline synthase gene from the T-DNA of the Ti plasmid of *Agrobacterium tumefaciens*.

10 The particle bombardment method (Klein et al. (1987) *Nature* 327:70-73) may be used to transfer genes to the callus culture cells. According to this method, gold particles (1 μ m in diameter) are coated with DNA using the following technique. Ten μ g of plasmid DNAs are added to 50 μ L of a suspension of gold particles (60 mg per mL). Calcium chloride (50 μ L of a 2.5 M solution) and spermidine free base (20 μ L of a 1.0 M solution) are added to the particles. The suspension is vortexed during the addition of these solutions. 15 After 10 minutes, the tubes are briefly centrifuged (5 sec at 15,000 rpm) and the supernatant removed. The particles are resuspended in 200 μ L of absolute ethanol, centrifuged again and the supernatant removed. The ethanol rinse is performed again and the particles resuspended in a final volume of 30 μ L of ethanol. An aliquot (5 μ L) of the DNA-coated 20 gold particles can be placed in the center of a KaptonTM flying disc (Bio-Rad Labs). The particles are then accelerated into the corn tissue with a BiolisticTM PDS-1000/He (Bio-Rad Instruments, Hercules CA), using a helium pressure of 1000 psi, a gap distance of 0.5 cm and a flying distance of 1.0 cm.

25 For bombardment, the embryogenic tissue is placed on filter paper over agarose-solidified N6 medium. The tissue is arranged as a thin lawn and covered a circular area of about 5 cm in diameter. The petri dish containing the tissue can be placed in the chamber of the PDS-1000/He approximately 8 cm from the stopping screen. The air in the chamber is then evacuated to a vacuum of 28 inches of Hg. The macrocarrier is accelerated with a helium shock wave using a rupture membrane that bursts when the He pressure in the shock tube reaches 1000 psi.

30 Seven days after bombardment the tissue can be transferred to N6 medium that contains glufosinate (2 mg per liter) and lacks casein or proline. The tissue continues to grow slowly on this medium. After an additional 2 weeks the tissue can be transferred to fresh N6 medium containing glufosinate. After 6 weeks, areas of about 1 cm in diameter of actively growing callus can be identified on some of the plates containing the glufosinate-supplemented medium. These calli may continue to grow when sub-cultured on the 35 selective medium.

Plants can be regenerated from the transgenic callus by first transferring clusters of tissue to N6 medium supplemented with 0.2 mg per liter of 2,4-D. After two weeks the tissue can be transferred to regeneration medium (Fromm et al. (1990) *Bio/Technology* 8:833-839).

5

EXAMPLE 5

Expression of Chimeric Genes in Dicot Cells

A seed-specific expression cassette composed of the promoter and transcription terminator from the gene encoding the β subunit of the seed storage protein phaseolin from the bean *Phaseolus vulgaris* (Doyle et al. (1986) *J. Biol. Chem.* 261:9228-9238) can be used 10 for expression of the instant polypeptides in transformed soybean. The phaseolin cassette includes about 500 nucleotides upstream (5') from the translation initiation codon and about 1650 nucleotides downstream (3') from the translation stop codon of phaseolin. Between the 5' and 3' regions are the unique restriction endonuclease sites Nco I (which includes the ATG 15 translation initiation codon), Sma I, Kpn I and Xba I. The entire cassette is flanked by Hind III sites.

The cDNA fragment of this gene may be generated by polymerase chain reaction (PCR) of the cDNA clone using appropriate oligonucleotide primers. Cloning sites can be incorporated into the oligonucleotides to provide proper orientation of the DNA fragment when inserted into the expression vector. Amplification is then performed as described 20 above, and the isolated fragment is inserted into a pUC18 vector carrying the seed expression cassette.

Soybean embryos may then be transformed with the expression vector comprising sequences encoding the instant polypeptides. To induce somatic embryos, cotyledons, 25 3-5 mm in length dissected from surface sterilized, immature seeds of the soybean cultivar A2872, can be cultured in the light or dark at 26°C on an appropriate agar medium for 6-10 weeks. Somatic embryos which produce secondary embryos are then excised and placed into a suitable liquid medium. After repeated selection for clusters of somatic embryos which multiplied as early, globular staged embryos, the suspensions are maintained as described below.

30 Soybean embryogenic suspension cultures can be maintained in 35 mL liquid media on a rotary shaker, 150 rpm, at 26°C with fluorescent lights on a 16:8 hour day/night schedule. Cultures are subcultured every two weeks by inoculating approximately 35 mg of tissue into 35 mL of liquid medium.

35 Soybean embryogenic suspension cultures may then be transformed by the method of particle gun bombardment (Klein et al. (1987) *Nature* (London) 327:70-73, U.S. Patent No. 4,945,050). A DuPont Biolistic™ PDS1000/HE instrument (helium retrofit) can be used for these transformations.

A selectable marker gene which can be used to facilitate soybean transformation is a chimeric gene composed of the 35S promoter from Cauliflower Mosaic Virus (Odell et al. (1985) *Nature* 313:810-812), the hygromycin phosphotransferase gene from plasmid pJR225 (from *E. coli*; Gritz et al. (1983) *Gene* 25:179-188) and the 3' region of the nopaline synthase gene from the T-DNA of the Ti plasmid of *Agrobacterium tumefaciens*. The seed expression cassette comprising the phaseolin 5' region, the fragment encoding the instant polypeptide and the phaseolin 3' region can be isolated as a restriction fragment. This fragment can then be inserted into a unique restriction site of the vector carrying the marker gene.

To 50 μ L of a 60 mg/mL 1 μ m gold particle suspension is added (in order): 5 μ L DNA (1 μ g/ μ L), 20 μ L spermidine (0.1 M), and 50 μ L CaCl₂ (2.5 M). The particle preparation is then agitated for three minutes, spun in a microfuge for 10 seconds and the supernatant removed. The DNA-coated particles are then washed once in 400 μ L 70% ethanol and resuspended in 40 μ L of anhydrous ethanol. The DNA/particle suspension can be sonicated three times for one second each. Five μ L of the DNA-coated gold particles are then loaded on each macro carrier disk.

Approximately 300-400 mg of a two-week-old suspension culture is placed in an empty 60x15 mm petri dish and the residual liquid removed from the tissue with a pipette. For each transformation experiment, approximately 5-10 plates of tissue are normally bombarded. Membrane rupture pressure is set at 1100 psi and the chamber is evacuated to a vacuum of 28 inches mercury. The tissue is placed approximately 3.5 inches away from the retaining screen and bombarded three times. Following bombardment, the tissue can be divided in half and placed back into liquid and cultured as described above.

Five to seven days post bombardment, the liquid media may be exchanged with fresh media, and eleven to twelve days post bombardment with fresh media containing 50 mg/mL hygromycin. This selective media can be refreshed weekly. Seven to eight weeks post bombardment, green, transformed tissue may be observed growing from untransformed, necrotic embryogenic clusters. Isolated green tissue is removed and inoculated into individual flasks to generate new, clonally propagated, transformed embryogenic suspension cultures. Each new line may be treated as an independent transformation event. These suspensions can then be subcultured and maintained as clusters of immature embryos or regenerated into whole plants by maturation and germination of individual somatic embryos.

EXAMPLE 6

Expression of Chimeric Genes in Microbial Cells

The cDNAs encoding the instant polypeptides can be inserted into the T7 *E. coli* expression vector pBT430. This vector is a derivative of pET-3a (Rosenberg et al. (1987) *Gene* 56:125-135) which employs the bacteriophage T7 RNA polymerase/T7 promoter system. Plasmid pBT430 was constructed by first destroying the EcoR I and Hind III sites in

pET-3a at their original positions. An oligonucleotide adaptor containing EcoR I and Hind III sites was inserted at the BamH I site of pET-3a. This created pET-3aM with additional unique cloning sites for insertion of genes into the expression vector. Then, the Nde I site at the position of translation initiation was converted to an Nco I site using 5 oligonucleotide-directed mutagenesis. The DNA sequence of pET-3aM in this region, 5'-CATATGG, was converted to 5'-CCCATGG in pBT430.

Plasmid DNA containing a cDNA may be appropriately digested to release a nucleic acid fragment encoding the protein. This fragment may then be purified on a 1% low melting agarose gel. Buffer and agarose contain 10 µg/ml ethidium bromide for 10 visualization of the DNA fragment. The fragment can then be purified from the agarose gel by digestion with GELase™ (Epicentre Technologies, Madison, WI) according to the manufacturer's instructions, ethanol precipitated, dried and resuspended in 20 µL of water. Appropriate oligonucleotide adapters may be ligated to the fragment using T4 DNA ligase 15 (New England Biolabs (NEB), Beverly, MA). The fragment containing the ligated adapters can be purified from the excess adapters using low melting agarose as described above. The vector pBT430 is digested, dephosphorylated with alkaline phosphatase (NEB) and deproteinized with phenol/chloroform as described above. The prepared vector pBT430 and fragment can then be ligated at 16°C for 15 hours followed by transformation into DH5 20 electrocompetent cells (GIBCO BRL). Transformants can be selected on agar plates containing LB media and 100 µg/mL ampicillin. Transformants containing the gene encoding the instant polypeptide are then screened for the correct orientation with respect to the T7 promoter by restriction enzyme analysis.

For high level expression, a plasmid clone with the cDNA insert in the correct orientation relative to the T7 promoter can be transformed into *E. coli* strain BL21(DE3) 25 (Studier et al. (1986) *J. Mol. Biol.* 189:113-130). Cultures are grown in LB medium containing ampicillin (100 mg/L) at 25°C. At an optical density at 600 nm of approximately 1, IPTG (isopropylthio-β-galactoside, the inducer) can be added to a final concentration of 0.4 mM and incubation can be continued for 3 h at 25°. Cells are then harvested by 30 centrifugation and re-suspended in 50 µL of 50 mM Tris-HCl at pH 8.0 containing 0.1 mM DTT and 0.2 mM phenyl methylsulfonyl fluoride. A small amount of 1 mm glass beads can be added and the mixture sonicated 3 times for about 5 seconds each time with a microprobe sonicator. The mixture is centrifuged and the protein concentration of the supernatant determined. One µg of protein from the soluble fraction of the culture can be separated by SDS-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis. Gels can be observed for protein bands migrating 35 at the expected molecular weight.

EXAMPLE 7Generation of Transgenic Rice Plants Containing Chimeric Gene Encoding SPF1-Related Transcription Factor

5 A BamHI site was introduced into clone rlr24.pk0007.a8 via site-directed mutagenesis using oligonucleotide Q107 and the U.F.E. mutagenesis kit (Amersham Pharmacia Biotech) according to the method of Amersham Pharmacia Biotech, to generate pSPF1-B.

Q107: 5'-GAAAAATTCACTAGTGGATCCTTATTGACCTGTCT-3'
(SEQ ID NO:14)

10 The BamHI fragment of pSPF1-B which contains the full-length coding region of rice SPF1-related transcription factor-encoding gene, was ligated into pAHC17 (Christensen and Quail (1996) *Transgenic Research* 5:213-218) cut with BamHI to generate pQZ2001. Insertion of the pSPF1-B fragment in the proper orientation and correct fusion region between the corn ubiquitin promoter in pAHC17 and the pSPF1-B fragment were 15 determined by sequence analysis.

For rice transformation, pQZ2001 (described above) and pML18 were used. The bacterial hygromycin B phosphotransferase (Hpt II) gene from *Streptomyces hygroscopicus* that confers resistance to the antibiotic was used as the selectable marker for rice transformation. In the vector that was used, pML18, the Hpt II gene was engineered with the 20 35S promoter from Cauliflower Mosaic Virus and the termination and polyadenylation signals from the octopine synthase gene of *Agrobacterium tumefaciens*. pML18 is described in WO 97/47731, which was published on December 18, 1997, the disclosure of which is hereby incorporated by reference.

25 Embryogenic callus cultures derived from the scutellum of germinating Nipponbare seeds served as source material for transformation experiments. This material was generated by germinating sterile rice seeds on a callus initiation media (MS salts, Nitsch and Nitsch vitamins, 1.0 mg/l 2,4-D and 10 μ M AgNO₃) in the dark at 27-28° C. Embryogenic callus proliferating from the scutellum of the embryos was transferred to CM media (N6 salts, Nitsch and Nitsch vitamins, 1 mg/l 2,4-D, Chu et al., 1985, *Sci. Sinica* 18: 659-668). Callus 30 cultures were maintained on CM by routine sub-culture at two week intervals and used for transformation within 10 weeks of initiation.

Callus was prepared for transformation by subculturing 0.5-1.0 mm pieces approximately 1 mm apart, arranged in a circular area of about 4 cm in diameter, in the center of a circle of Whatman #541 paper placed on CM media. The plates with callus were 35 incubated in the dark at 27-28° C for 3-5 days. Prior to bombardment, the filters with callus were transferred to CM supplemented with 0.25 M mannitol and 0.25 M sorbitol for 3 hr. in the dark. The petri dish lids were then left ajar for 20-45 minutes in a sterile hood to allow moisture on tissue to dissipate.

Circular plasmid DNA of two different plasmids, pML18 containing the selectable marker for rice transformation and pQZ2001, were co-precipitated onto the surface of gold particles. To accomplish this, a total of 10 μ g of DNA at a 2:1 ratio of trait:selectable marker DNAs were added to 50 μ l aliquot of gold particles that had been resuspended at a 5 concentration of 60 mg ml⁻¹. Calcium chloride (50 μ l of a 2.5 M solution) and spermidine (20 μ l of a 0.1 M solution) were then added to the gold-DNA suspension as the tube was vortexing for 3 min. The gold particles were centrifuged in a microfuge for 1 sec and the supernatant removed. The gold particles were then washed twice with 1 ml of absolute 10 ethanol and then resuspended in 50 μ l of absolute ethanol and sonicated (bath sonicator) for one second to disperse the gold particles. The gold suspension was incubated at -70°C for five minutes and sonicated (bath sonicator) if needed to disperse the particles. Six μ l of the DNA-coated gold particles were then loaded onto mylar macrocarrier disks and the ethanol 15 was allowed to evaporate.

At the end of the drying period, a petri dish containing the tissue was placed in the 15 chamber of the PDS-1000/He. The air in the chamber was then evacuated to a vacuum of 28-29 inches Hg. The macrocarrier was accelerated with a helium shock wave using a rupture membrane that bursts when the He pressure in the shock tube reaches 1080-1100 psi. The tissue was placed approximately 8 cm from the stopping screen and the callus was 20 bombarded two times. Five to seven plates of tissue were bombarded in this way with the DNA-coated gold particles. Following bombardment, the callus tissue was transferred to CM media without supplemental sorbitol or mannitol.

Within 3-5 days after bombardment the callus tissue was transferred to SM media (CM medium containing 50 mg/l hygromycin). To accomplish this, callus tissue was 25 transferred from plates to sterile 50 ml conical tubes and weighed. Molten top agar at 40°C was added using 2.5 ml of top agar/100 mg of callus. Callus clumps were broken into fragments of less than 2 mm diameter by repeated dispensing through a 10 ml pipet. Three ml aliquots of the callus suspension were plated onto fresh SM media and the plates were incubated in the dark for 4 weeks at 27-28°C. After 4 weeks, transgenic callus events 30 were identified, transferred to fresh SM plates and grown for an additional 2 weeks in the dark at 27-28°C.

Growing callus was transferred to RM1 media (MS salts, Nitsch and Nitsch vitamins, 2% sucrose, 3% sorbitol, 0.4% gelrite +50 ppm hyg B) for 2 weeks in the dark at 25°C. After 2 weeks the callus was transferred to RM2 media (MS salts, Nitsch and Nitsch vitamins, 3% sucrose, 0.4% gelrite + 50 ppm hyg B) and placed under cool white light 35 (~40 μ Em⁻²s⁻¹) with a 12 hr photoperiod at 25°C and 30-40% humidity. After 2-4 weeks in the light, callus began to organize, and form shoots. Shoots were removed from surrounding callus/media and gently transferred to RM3 media (1/2 x MS salts, Nitsch and Nitsch

vitamins, 1% sucrose + 50 ppm hygromycin B) in phytatrays (Sigma Chemical Co., St. Louis, MO) and incubation was continued using the same conditions as described in the previous step.

5 Plants were transferred from RM3 to 4" pots containing Metro mix 350 after 2-3 weeks, when sufficient root and shoot growth had occurred. Plants were grown using a 12 hr/12 hr light/dark cycle using ~30/18°C day/night temperature regimen.

10 Thirty lines of hygromycin resistant rice were generated. PCR analysis demonstrated that 26 of them were transgenic lines. Northern blot analysis showed that there were at least 5 high level expressers of the introduced chimeric gene (resulting expression is more than 10 times the expression in untransformed rice) and at least 3 medium level expressers (resulting expression is about 5 to 10 times the expression in untransformed rice).

CLAIMS

What is claimed is:

1. An isolated polynucleotide comprising:
 - (a) a first nucleotide sequence encoding a first polypeptide comprising at least 100 amino acids, wherein the amino acid sequence of the first polypeptide and the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2 or SEQ ID NO:4 have at least 70% identity based on the Clustal alignment method,
 - (b) a second nucleotide sequence encoding a second polypeptide comprising at least 150 amino acids, wherein the amino acid sequence of the second polypeptide and the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:12 have at least 70% identity based on the Clustal alignment method,
 - (c) a third nucleotide sequence encoding a third polypeptide comprising at least 250 amino acids, wherein the amino acid sequence of the third polypeptide and the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:6 or SEQ ID NO:8 have at least 70% identity based on the Clustal alignment method,
 - (d) a fourth nucleotide sequence encoding a fourth polypeptide comprising at least 300 amino acids, wherein the amino acid sequence of the fourth polypeptide and the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:10 have at least 80% identity based on the Clustal alignment method, or
 - (e) the complement of the first, second, third, or fourth nucleotide sequence, wherein the complement and the first, second, third, or fourth nucleotide sequence contain the same number of nucleotides and are 100% complementary.
2. The polynucleotide of Claim 1, wherein the amino acid sequence of the first polypeptide and the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2 or SEQ ID NO:4 have at least 80% identity based on the Clustal alignment method, wherein the amino acid sequence of the second polypeptide and the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:12 have at least 80% identity based on the Clustal alignment method, and wherein the amino acid sequence of the third polypeptide and the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:6 or SEQ ID NO:8 have at least 80% identity based on the Clustal alignment method.
3. The polynucleotide of Claim 1, wherein the amino acid sequence of the first polypeptide and the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2 or SEQ ID NO:4 have at least 85% identity based on the Clustal alignment method, wherein the amino acid sequence of the second polypeptide and the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:12 have at least 85% identity based on the Clustal alignment method, wherein the amino acid sequence of the third polypeptide and the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:6 or SEQ ID NO:8 have at least 85% identity based on the Clustal alignment method, and wherein the amino acid

sequence of the fourth polypeptide and the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:10 have at least 85% identity based on the Clustal alignment method.

4. The polynucleotide of Claim 1, wherein the amino acid sequence of the first polypeptide and the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2 or SEQ ID NO:4 have at least 5 90% identity based on the Clustal alignment method, wherein the amino acid sequence of the second polypeptide and the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:12 have at least 90% identity based on the Clustal alignment method, wherein the amino acid sequence of the third polypeptide and the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:6 or SEQ ID NO:8 have at least 90% identity based on the Clustal alignment method, and wherein the amino acid sequence of the fourth polypeptide and the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:10 have at least 90% identity based on the Clustal alignment method.

5. The polynucleotide of Claim 1, wherein the amino acid sequence of the first polypeptide and the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2 or SEQ ID NO:4 have at least 95% identity based on the Clustal alignment method, wherein the amino acid sequence of the 10 second polypeptide and the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:12 have at least 95% identity based on the Clustal alignment method, wherein the amino acid sequence of the third polypeptide and the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:6 or SEQ ID NO:8 have at least 95% identity based on the Clustal alignment method, and wherein the amino acid sequence of the fourth polypeptide and the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:10 have at least 95% identity based on the Clustal alignment method.

6. The isolated polynucleotide of Claim 1, wherein the first polypeptide comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2 or SEQ ID NO:4, wherein the second polypeptide comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:12, wherein the third polypeptide comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:6 or SEQ ID NO:8, and wherein the 25 fourth polypeptide comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:10.

7. The isolated polynucleotide of Claim 1, wherein the first nucleotide sequence comprises the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:1 or SEQ ID NO:3, wherein the second nucleotide sequence comprises the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:11, wherein the third nucleotide sequence comprises the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:5 or SEQ ID NO:7, 30 and wherein the fourth nucleotide sequence comprises the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:9.

8. The isolated polynucleotide of Claim 1, wherein the first, second, third, and fourth polypeptides are SPF1-related transcription factors.

9. A chimeric gene comprising the polynucleotide of any of Claims 1-8 operably 35 linked to a regulatory sequence.

10. A vector comprising the polynucleotide of any of Claims 1-8.

11. An isolated polynucleotide fragment comprising a nucleotide sequence comprised by the polynucleotide of any of Claims 1-8, wherein the nucleotide sequence contains at least 30 nucleotides.

12. The fragment of Claim 11, wherein the nucleotide sequence contains at least 5 40 nucleotides.

13. The fragment of Claim 11, wherein the nucleotide sequence contains at least 60 nucleotides.

14. An isolated polypeptide comprising:

10 (a) a first amino acid sequence comprising at least 100 amino acids, wherein the first amino acid sequence and the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2 or SEQ ID NO:4 have at least 70% identity based on the Clustal alignment method,

15 (b) a second amino acid sequence comprising at least 150 amino acids, wherein the second amino acid sequence and the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:12 have at least 70% identity based on the Clustal alignment method,

20 (c) a third amino acid sequence comprising at least 250 amino acids, wherein the third amino acid sequence and the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:6 or SEQ ID NO:8 have at least 70% identity based on the Clustal alignment method, or

(d) a fourth amino acid sequence comprising at least 300 amino acids, wherein the fourth amino acid sequence and the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:10 have at least 80% identity based on the Clustal alignment method.

25 15. The polypeptide of Claim 14, wherein the first amino acid sequence and the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2 or SEQ ID NO:4 have at least 80% identity based on the Clustal alignment method, wherein the second amino acid sequence and the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:12 have at least 80% identity based on the Clustal alignment method, and wherein the third amino acid sequence and the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:6 or SEQ ID NO:8 have at least 80% identity based on the Clustal alignment method.

30 16. The polypeptide of Claim 14, wherein the first amino acid sequence and the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2 or SEQ ID NO:4 have at least 85% identity based on the Clustal alignment method, wherein the second amino acid sequence and the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:12 have at least 85% identity based on the Clustal alignment method, wherein the third amino acid sequence and the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:6 or SEQ ID NO:8 have at least 85% identity based on the Clustal alignment method, 35 and wherein the fourth amino acid sequence and the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:10 have at least 85% identity based on the Clustal alignment method.

17. The polypeptide of Claim 14, wherein the first amino acid sequence and the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2 or SEQ ID NO:4 have at least 90% identity based on the Clustal alignment method, wherein the second amino acid sequence and the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:12 have at least 90% identity based on the Clustal alignment method, wherein the third amino acid sequence and the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:6 or SEQ ID NO:8 have at least 90% identity based on the Clustal alignment method, and wherein the fourth amino acid sequence and the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:10 have at least 90% identity based on the Clustal alignment method.

5 18. The polypeptide of Claim 14, wherein the first amino acid sequence and the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2 or SEQ ID NO:4 have at least 95% identity based on the Clustal alignment method, wherein the second amino acid sequence and the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:12 have at least 95% identity based on the Clustal alignment method, wherein the third amino acid sequence and the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:6 or SEQ ID NO:8 have at least 95% identity based on the Clustal alignment method, and wherein the fourth amino acid sequence and the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:10 have at least 95% identity based on the Clustal alignment method.

10 19. The polypeptide of Claim 14, wherein the first amino acid sequence comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2 or SEQ ID NO:4, wherein the second amino acid sequence comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:12, wherein the third amino acid sequence comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:6 or SEQ ID NO:8, and wherein the fourth amino acid sequence comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:10.

15 20. The polypeptide of Claim 14, wherein the polypeptide is an SPF1-related transcription factor.

20 21. A method for transforming a cell comprising introducing the polynucleotide of any of Claims 1-8 into a cell.

22. A cell comprising the chimeric gene of Claim 9.

25 23. A method for producing a transgenic plant comprising transforming a plant cell with the polynucleotide of any of Claims 1-8 and regenerating a plant from the transformed plant cell.

24. A plant comprising the chimeric gene of Claim 9.

25. A seed comprising the chimeric gene of Claim 9.

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 Gly Asp Glu Pro Glu Ala Lys Arg Trp Lys Glu Asp Ala Asp Asn Glu
 305 310 315 320
 Gly Ser Ser Gly Gly Met Gly Gly Ala Gly Gly Lys Pro Val Arg
 325 330 335
 Glu Pro Arg Leu Val Val Gln Thr Leu Ser Asp Ile Asp Ile Leu Asp
 340 345 350
 Asp Gly Phe Arg Trp Arg Lys Tyr Gly Gln Lys Val Val Lys Gly Asn
 355 360 365
 Pro Asn Pro Arg Ser Tyr Tyr Lys Cys Thr Thr Val Gly Cys Pro Val
 370 375 380
 Arg Lys His Val Glu Arg Ala Ser His Asp Thr Arg Ala Val Ile Thr
 385 390 395 400
 Thr Tyr Glu Gly Lys His Asn His Asp Val Pro Val Gly Arg Gly Gly
 405 410 415
 Gly Gly Gly Arg Ala Pro Ala Pro Ala Pro Pro Thr Ser Gly Ala Ile
 420 425 430
 Arg Pro Ser Ala Val Ala Ala Gln Gln Gly Pro Tyr Thr Leu Glu
 435 440 445
 Met Leu Pro Asn Pro Ala Gly Leu Tyr Gly Gly Tyr Gly Ala Gly Ala
 450 455 460
 Gly Gly Ala Ala Phe Pro Arg Thr Lys Asp Glu Arg Arg Asp Asp Leu
 465 470 475 480
 Phe Val Glu Ser Leu Leu Cys
 485

<210> 9
 <211> 1928
 <212> DNA
 <213> Glycine max

<400> 9
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 cttctccctt ggacaacaac aagccaccac agggtggttt gtctgagaga actggctctg 180
 gtgttcccaa attcaagtcc acaccaccac ttctctgccc tctctctccc cctccattt 240
 ctccttcttc ttactttgct attcctcttg gtttgagccc tgctgagctt ctgtactcgc 300
 cggttctctt taactcttcc aacattctgc catctccaaac aactggagca ttgtttgctc 360
 agagcttcaa ttggaaagac agttcagggg ggaatcagca aattgtcaag gaagaagaca 420
 aaagcttctc aaattttctt ttccaaacccc gatcaggacc tcctgttca tccacagcaa 480
 cataccatgc ttccaaatgtc acaggtaaaa cacaacagcc atggatttt caggaggcca 540
 cggaaacagga taatttttcc tcagggaaagg gtatgtgaa aactgaaaac tcttcttcca 600
 tgcagagttt ttccccctgag attgttagtg tccaaactaa ccatagcaat gggtttcaat 660

ccgattatgg caattacccc ccacaatctc agactttaag tagaaggtaa gatgatgggt 720
 acaattggag gaaatatggc caaaaacaag tgaagggaaag tgaaaatcca agaagttatt 780
 acaaatgcac ataccccaat tgcctcataa agaagaaggt tgagaggctt ttagatggac 840
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 gaaactcatc aaactccctc tctcttgaa tccctcattc aaattccatc agaactgaaa 960
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 caggagggaa tgaatatgat gaagatgaac ctgatgccaa aagatggaaa atigaagggt 1140
 aaaatgaggg tatgtcagcc cctggaagta gaacagttag agaacctaga gttgttagttc 1200
 agacaaccag tgacattgtat atccttgat atggctata gttggagaaaa tacgggcaga 1260
 aagtagtgaa gggcaatcca aatccaaggta gttactacaa gtgcacacac ccaggatgtc 1320
 cagtggagaa gcacgtgaa agagcctcac atgacctaag ggctgtgatc acaactttag 1380
 agggaaagca caaccatgat gttcctgcag cccgtggcag tggcagccat tctgtgaaca 1440
 gaccaatgcc aaacaatgtc tcaaaaccaca ccaacactgc agccacttcc gtaaggctct 1500
 tgccagtgtat ccaccaaagt gacaattccc tttagaaccaa aagatcacaa gcaccaccag 1560
 aagggaatc acccttacc ctagagatgc tacaaagttc aggaagttt ggattctcag 1620
 gttttggaa tccaatgca tcttacgtg accagcagca actatgtc aatgtttct 1680
 cctccaggac caaggaggag cctagagatg acatgttct tgagtctcta ctatgtctgaa 1740
 ggaatttttt ttttccctt ttggtagctt tggagggtt gaaattttgg aagtggggga 1800
 cttaggattt ttggacaaat aaggttccat tcgattttt gcatttttg gtttgggg 1860
 ttgtaaattt tatacagcca caggattggt atagttatata cttagtatttc aaaaaaaaaa 1920
 aaaaaaaaaa 1928

<210> 10
 <211> 575
 <212> PRT
 <213> Glycine max

<400> 10
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 Phe Thr Asn Phe Thr Phe Ser Thr His Pro Phe Met Thr Thr Ser Phe
 20 25 30

 Ser Asp Leu Leu Ala Ser Pro Leu Asp Asn Asn Lys Pro Pro Gln Gly
 35 40 45

 Gly Leu Ser Glu Arg Thr Gly Ser Gly Val Pro Lys Phe Lys Ser Thr
 50 55 60

 Pro Pro Pro Ser Leu Pro Leu Ser Pro Pro Pro Ile Ser Pro Ser Ser
 65 70 75 80

 Tyr Phe Ala Ile Pro Pro Gly Leu Ser Pro Ala Glu Leu Leu Asp Ser
 85 90 95

 Pro Val Leu Leu Asn Ser Ser Asn Ile Leu Pro Ser Pro Thr Thr Gly
 100 105 110

 Ala Phe Val Ala Gln Ser Phe Asn Trp Lys Ser Ser Ser Gly Gly Asn
 115 120 125

 Gln Gln Ile Val Lys Glu Glu Asp Lys Ser Phe Ser Asn Phe Ser Phe
 130 135 140

 Gln Thr Arg Ser Gly Pro Pro Ala Ser Ser Thr Ala Thr Tyr Gln Ser
 145 150 155 160

Ser Asn Val Thr Val Gln Thr Gln Gln Pro Trp Ser Phe Gln Glu Ala
 165 170 175

Thr Lys Gln Asp Asn Phe Ser Ser Gly Lys Gly Met Met Lys Thr Glu
 180 185 190

Asn Ser Ser Ser Met Gln Ser Phe Ser Pro Glu Ile Ala Ser Val Gln
 195 200 205

Thr Asn His Ser Asn Gly Phe Gln Ser Asp Tyr Gly Asn Tyr Pro Pro
 210 215 220

Gln Ser Gln Thr Leu Ser Arg Arg Ser Asp Asp Gly Tyr Asn Trp Arg
 225 230 235 240

Lys Tyr Gly Gln Lys Gln Val Lys Gly Ser Glu Asn Pro Arg Ser Tyr
 245 250 255

Tyr Lys Cys Thr Tyr Pro Asn Cys Pro Thr Lys Lys Lys Val Glu Arg
 260 265 270

Ser Leu Asp Gly Gln Ile Thr Glu Ile Val Tyr Lys Gly Thr His Asn
 275 280 285

His Pro Lys Pro Gln Asn Thr Arg Arg Asn Ser Ser Asn Ser Ser Ser
 290 295 300

Leu Ala Ile Pro His Ser Asn Ser Ile Arg Thr Glu Ile Pro Asp Gln
 305 310 315 320

Ser Tyr Ala Thr His Gly Ser Gly Gln Met Asp Ser Ala Ala Thr Pro
 325 330 335

Glu Asn Ser Ser Ile Ser Ile Gly Asp Asp Asp Phe Glu Gln Ser Ser
 340 345 350

Gln Lys Cys Lys Ser Gly Gly Asp Glu Tyr Asp Glu Asp Glu Pro Asp
 355 360 365

Ala Lys Arg Trp Lys Ile Glu Gly Glu Asn Glu Gly Met Ser Ala Pro
 370 375 380

Gly Ser Arg Thr Val Arg Glu Pro Arg Val Val Val Gln Thr Thr Ser
 385 390 395 400

Asp Ile Asp Ile Leu Asp Asp Gly Tyr Arg Trp Arg Lys Tyr Gly Gln
 405 410 415

Lys Val Val Lys Gly Asn Pro Asn Pro Arg Ser Tyr Tyr Lys Cys Thr
 420 425 430

His Pro Gly Cys Pro Val Arg Lys His Val Glu Arg Ala Ser His Asp
 435 440 445

Leu Arg Ala Val Ile Thr Thr Tyr Glu Gly Lys His Asn His Asp Val
 450 455 460

Pro Ala Ala Arg Gly Ser Gly Ser His Ser Val Asn Arg Pro Met Pro
 465 470 475 480

Asn	Asn	Ala	Ser	Asn	His	Thr	Asn	Thr	Ala	Ala	Thr	Ser	Val	Arg	Leu
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Leu	Pro	Val	Ile	His	Gln	Ser	Asp	Asn	Ser	Leu	Gln	Asn	Gln	Arg	Ser
500								505					510		
Gln	Ala	Pro	Pro	Glu	Gly	Gln	Ser	Pro	Phe	Thr	Leu	Glu	Met	Leu	Gln
515								520					525		
Ser	Pro	Gly	Ser	Phe	Gly	Phe	Ser	Gly	Phe	Gly	Asn	Pro	Met	Gln	Ser
530							535					540			
Tyr	Val	Asn	Gln	Gln	Leu	Ser	Asp	Asn	Val	Phe	Ser	Ser	Arg	Thr	
545							550					555			560
Lys	Glu	Glu	Pro	Arg	Asp	Asp	Met	Phe	Leu	Glu	Ser	Leu	Leu	Cys	
							565					570			575

<210> 11
 <211> 2158
 <212> DNA
 <213> Triticum aestivum

<400> 11

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ccggcgcggg	cgcgaggta	aaggccatgt	ccccggcgcg	gctgcgcata	tcgcgcgagc	180
cctgcctcac	catccccccc	ggcttcagcc	cctccgcctc	cctcgaactcc	cccggtctcc	240
tcacccaactt	caaggttggaa	ccttcaccaa	caactgtttag	tctgagcatg	gctgcaattt	300
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acggcaacat	gagacatcca	tcatcaatgg	cagtgcacac	gttacaatgg	aactctgtgt	1740
gcccgtatgt	tggttccaga	gaagagaaag	gttacttgc	ttttacttgc	agagccacac	1800
cgatggacca	tgcgttgc	ctatgtatgcata	gggggtgttgc	gaaacttgc	atgggtccat	1860
gagagatgt	atgagatgt	cagcaatatgc	ttatagatcc	atgaatcata	tattacaaac	1920
aatgttttgc	taacgacaaat	ctcttcagca	agatttttgc	ttgttgc	tttacaatgg	1980
agttcagcca	gaggcaagta	agctataagg	tatacttgc	ggactgcagc	aatgcgtatgt	2040

gtgtctttt aggccggaa aaggcccctg ctgtatgtag cgctgcagac ctacattcgt 2100
 tgtacagcga acctaataatg attaattaat tagattatga gaatttgggtt taaaaaaaaa 2158

<210> 12
 <211> 619
 <212> PRT
 <213> Triticum aestivum

<400> 12
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 Asp Leu Pro Ser Ala Ala Gly Ser Ser Pro Glu Lys Pro Tyr Pro Ala
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 Asp Arg Arg Val Ala Ala Leu Ala Gly Ala Gly Ala Arg Tyr Lys Ala
 35 40 45
 Met Ser Pro Ala Arg Leu Pro Ile Ser Arg Glu Pro Cys Leu Thr Ile
 50 55 60
 Pro Ala Gly Phe Ser Pro Ser Ala Leu Leu Asp Ser Pro Val Leu Leu
 65 70 75 80
 Thr Asn Phe Lys Val Glu Pro Ser Pro Thr Thr Gly Ser Leu Ser Met
 85 90 95
 Ala Ala Ile Met His Lys Ser Ala His Pro Asp Ile Leu Pro Ser Pro
 100 105 110
 Arg Asp Lys Ser Ile Arg Ala His Glu Asp Gly Gly Ser Arg Asp Phe
 115 120 125
 Glu Phe Lys Pro His Leu Asn Ser Ser Ser Gln Ser Leu Ala Pro Ala
 130 135 140
 Met Ser Asp Leu Lys Lys His Glu His Ser Met Gln Asn Gln Ser Met
 145 150 155 160
 Asn Pro Ser Ser Ser Ser Asn Met Val Asn Glu Asn Arg Pro Pro
 165 170 175
 Cys Ser Arg Glu Ser Ser Leu Thr Val Asn Val Ser Ala Pro Asn Gln
 180 185 190
 Pro Val Gly Met Val Gly Leu Thr Asp Asn Met Pro Ala Glu Val Gly
 195 200 205
 Thr Ser Glu Pro Gln Gln Met Asn Ser Ser Asp Asn Ala Met Gln Glu
 210 215 220
 Pro Gln Ser Glu Asn Val Ala Asp Lys Ser Ala Asp Asp Gly Tyr Asn
 225 230 235 240
 Trp Arg Lys Tyr Gly Gln Lys His Val Lys Gly Ser Glu Asn Pro Arg
 245 250 255
 Ser Tyr Tyr Lys Cys Thr His Pro Asn Cys Glu Val Lys Lys Leu Leu
 260 265 270

Glu Arg Ala Val Asp Gly Leu Ile Thr Glu Val Val Tyr Lys Gly Arg
275 280 285

His Asn His Pro Lys Pro Gln Pro Asn Arg Arg Leu Ala Gly Gly Ala
290 295 300

Val Pro Ser Asn Gln Gly Glu Glu Arg Tyr Asp Gly Ala Ala Ala Ala
305 310 315 320

Asp Asp Lys Ser Ser Asn Ala Leu Ser Asn Leu Ala Asn Pro Val Asn
325 330 335

Ser Pro Gly Met Val Glu Pro Val Pro Val Ser Val Ser Asp Asp Asp
340 345 350

Ile Asp Ala Gly Gly Arg Pro Tyr Pro Gly Asp Asp Ala Thr Glu
355 360 365

Glu Asp Leu Glu Ser Lys Arg Arg Lys Met Glu Ser Ala Gly Ile Asp
370 375 380

Ala Ala Leu Met Gly Lys Pro Asn Arg Glu Pro Arg Val Val Val Gln
385 390 395 400

Thr Val Ser Glu Val Asp Ile Leu Asp Asp Gly Tyr Arg Trp Arg Lys
405 410 415

Tyr Gly Gln Lys Val Val Lys Gly Asn Pro Asn Pro Arg Ser Tyr Tyr
420 425 430

Lys Cys Thr Ser Thr Gly Cys Pro Val Arg Lys His Val Glu Arg Ala
435 440 445

Ser His Asp Pro Lys Ser Val Ile Thr Thr Tyr Glu Gly Lys His Asn
450 455 460

His Glu Val Pro Ala Ala Arg Asn Ala Thr His Glu Met Ser Ala Pro
465 470 475 480

Pro Met Lys Asn Val Val His Gln Ile Asn Ser Ser Met Pro Ser Ser
485 490 495

Ile Gly Gly Met Met Arg Ala Cys Glu Ala Arg Asn Phe Ser Asn Gln
500 505 510

Tyr Ser Gln Ala Ala Glu Thr Asp Asn Val Ser Leu Asp Leu Gly Val
515 520 525

Gly Ile Ser Pro Asn His Ser Asp Ala Thr Asn Gln Met Gln Ser Ser
530 535 540

Gly Pro Asp Gln Met Gln Tyr Gln Met Gln Ser Met Ala Ser Met Tyr
545 550 555 560

Gly Asn Met Arg His Pro Ser Ser Met Ala Val Pro Thr Val Gln Gly
565 570 575

Asn Ser Ala Gly Arg Met Tyr Gly Ser Arg Glu Glu Lys Gly Asn Glu
580 585 590



Gly Phe Thr Phe Arg Ala Thr Pro Met Asp His Ser Ala Asn Leu Cys
 595 600 605

Tyr Ser Gly Ala Gly Asn Leu Val Met Gly Pro
 610 615

<210> 13
 <211> 549
 <212> PRT
 <213> Ipomoea batatas

<400> 13
 Met Ala Ala Ser Ser Gly Thr Ile Asp Ala Pro Thr Ala Ser Ser Ser
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Phe Ser Phe Ser Thr Ala Ser Ser Phe Met Ser Ser Phe Thr Asp Leu
 20 25 30

Leu Ala Ser Asp Ala Tyr Ser Gly Gly Ser Val Ser Arg Gly Leu Gly
 35 40 45

Asp Arg Ile Ala Glu Arg Thr Gly Ser Gly Val Pro Lys Phe Lys Ser
 50 55 60

Leu Pro Pro Pro Ser Leu Pro Leu Ser Ser Pro Ala Val Ser Pro Ser
 65 70 75 80

Ser Tyr Phe Ala Phe Pro Pro Gly Leu Ser Pro Ser Glu Leu Leu Asp
 85 90 95

Ser Pro Val Leu Leu Ser Ser Ser Asn Ile Leu Pro Ser Pro Thr Thr
 100 105 110

Gly Thr Phe Pro Ala Gln Thr Phe Asn Trp Lys Asn Asp Ser Asn Ala
 115 120 125

Ser Gln Glu Asp Val Lys Gln Glu Glu Lys Gly Tyr Pro Asp Phe Ser
 130 135 140

Phe Gln Thr Asn Ser Ala Ser Met Thr Leu Asn Tyr Glu Asp Ser Lys
 145 150 155 160

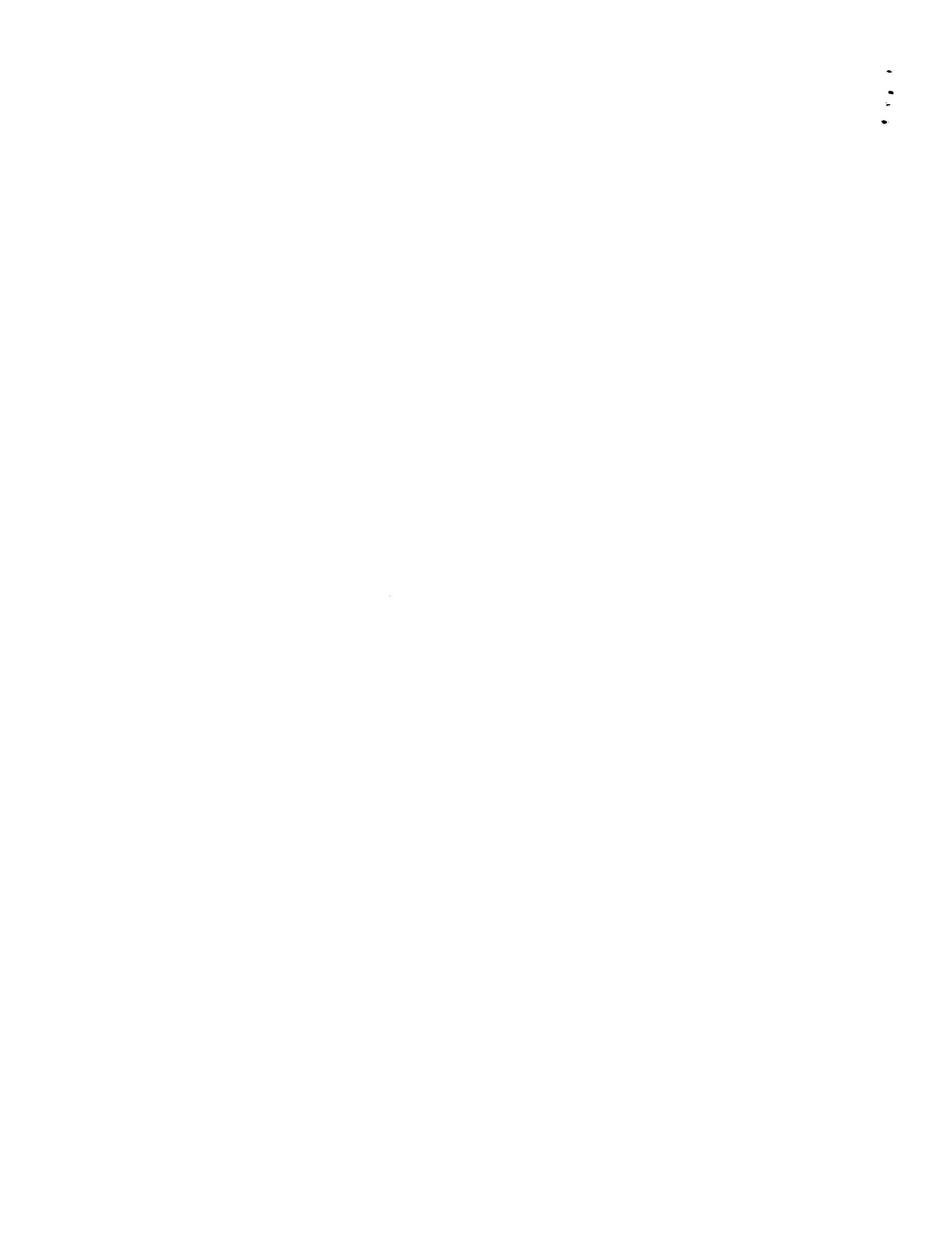
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 165 170 175

Ser Thr Gln Met Ser Ser Gln Asn Asn Gly Gly Ser Tyr Ser Glu Tyr
 180 185 190

Asn Asn Gln Cys Cys Pro Pro Ser Gln Thr Leu Arg Glu Gln Arg Arg
 195 200 205

Ser Asp Asp Gly Tyr Asn Trp Arg Lys Tyr Gly Gln Lys Gln Val Lys
 210 215 220

Gly Ser Glu Asn Pro Arg Ser Tyr Tyr Lys Cys Thr His Pro Asn Cys
 225 230 235 240



Pro Thr Lys Lys Lys Val Glu Arg Ala Leu Asp Gly Gln Ile Thr Glu
 245 250 255
 Ile Val Tyr Lys Gly Ala His Asn His Pro Lys Pro Gln Ser Thr Arg
 260 265 270
 Arg Ser Ser Ser Ser Thr Ala Ser Ser Ala Ser Thr Leu Ala Ala Gln
 275 280 285
 Ser Tyr Asn Ala Pro Ala Ser Asp Val Pro Asp Gln Ser Tyr Trp Ser
 290 295 300
 Asn Gly Asn Gly Gln Met Asp Ser Val Ala Thr Pro Glu Asn Ser Ser
 305 310 315 320
 Ile Ser Val Gly Asp Asp Glu Phe Glu Gln Ser Ser Gln Lys Arg Glu
 325 330 335
 Ser Gly Gly Asp Glu Phe Asp Glu Asp Glu Pro Asp Ala Lys Arg Trp
 340 345 350
 Lys Val Glu Asn Glu Ser Glu Gly Val Ser Ala Gln Gly Ser Arg Thr
 355 360 365
 Val Arg Glu Pro Arg Val Val Val Gln Thr Thr Ser Asp Ile Asp Ile
 370 375 380
 Leu Asp Asp Gly Tyr Arg Trp Arg Lys Tyr Gly Gln Lys Val Val Lys
 385 390 395 400
 Gly Asn Pro Asn Pro Arg Ser Tyr Tyr Lys Cys Thr Ser Gln Gly Cys
 405 410 415
 Pro Val Arg Lys His Val Glu Arg Ala Ser His Asp Ile Arg Ser Val
 420 425 430
 Ile Thr Thr Tyr Glu Gly Lys His Asn His Asp Val Pro Ala Ala Arg
 435 440 445
 Gly Ser Gly Ser His Gly Leu Asn Arg Gly Ala Asn Pro Asn Asn Asn
 450 455 460
 Ala Ala Met Ala Met Ala Ile Arg Pro Ser Thr Met Ser Leu Gln Ser
 465 470 475 480
 Asn Tyr Pro Ile Pro Ile Pro Ser Thr Arg Pro Met Gln Gln Gly Glu
 485 490 495
 Gly Gln Ala Pro Tyr Glu Met Leu Gln Gly Ser Gly Gly Phe Gly Tyr
 500 505 510
 Ser Gly Phe Gly Asn Pro Met Asn Ala Tyr Ala Asn Gln Ile Gln Asp
 515 520 525
 Asn Ala Phe Ser Arg Ala Lys Glu Glu Pro Arg Asp Asp Leu Phe Leu
 530 535 540
 Asp Thr Leu Leu Ala
 545



<210> 14
<211> 36
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthetic oligonucleotide

<400> 14
gaaaaattca tcagtggatc cttatttgac ctgtct

36



FIGURE 1



FIGURE 1 CONTINUED

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SEQ ID NO: 08	---GNNKLEDGYNWRKYGOKQVKGSENPRTSYKCTYNGCSMKKVERSADGRITOIVY						
SEQ ID NO: 10	QTLS--RRSDDGYNWRKYGOKQVKGSENPRTSYKCTYPNCPTKKVERS-L-DGQITEIVY						
SEQ ID NO: 13	QTLREQRRSDDGYNWRKYGOKQVKGSENPRTSYKCTHPNCPTKKVERAL-DGQITEIVY						
	300	301	361	420	480		
SEQ ID NO: 06	*****KGAHNHPKPLSTAATPLPAPPPPA-----	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
SEQ ID NO: 08	KGAHNHPKPLSTRNASSCATAAAC-----						
SEQ ID NO: 10	KGTHNHPKPQNTRRNNSNS-----						
SEQ ID NO: 13	KGAHNHPKPQSTRRSSSTASSASTLAAQS	YNA	PASDVPDQSYWNSNGQMDSVATPENS				
	361	361	421				
SEQ ID NO: 06	*****PSRSATTTRPTTHRTAARA-----	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
SEQ ID NO: 08	SVTEGDDADNASHRSEG-----						
SEQ ID NO: 10	SISIGDDDEQSSQKCKSGDEYDEDEPAKRWKIEGENEGMSA-----						
SEQ ID NO: 13	SISVGDDDEEQSSQKRESGGDEFDEDEPAKRWKVENESEGUSA-----						
	420	421					
SEQ ID NO: 06	*****VVQTLSDIDILDNGERWRWKYGQKVVKGNPNPRTSYKCTTVGCPVRKHVERASHDTRAVIT	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
SEQ ID NO: 08	VVQTLSDIDILDGGFRWRWKYGQKVVKGNPNPRTSYKCTTVGCPVRKHVERASHDTRAVIT						
SEQ ID NO: 10	VVQTLSDIDILDGGYRWRWKYGQKVVKGNPNPRTSYKCTTHPGCPVRKHVERASHDTRAVIT						
SEQ ID NO: 13	VVQTLSDIDILDGGYRWRWKYGQKVVKGNPNPRTSYKCTSQGCPVRKHVERASHDIRSVIT						
	480	480					



FIGURE 1 CONTINUED

SEQ ID NO: 06	TYEGKHNHDVVPV-RPERRRRTRPGAGVAYGWGR-----	SGPTDV
SEQ ID NO: 08	TYEGKHNHDVVPV--GRGGGGRAAPAPTSGA-----	IRPSAV
SEQ ID NO: 10	TYEGKHNHDVPAARGSSHSVNREMPNNASNHTNTAATSVRLLEVHOSDNSLQNQRSQA	
SEQ ID NO: 13	TYEGKHNHDVPAARGSSGHGLNRC-ANPNNNAAMAMAIRPSTMSSLQSNYPIPSTRPMQ	
	481	540

	AAAQQGPYTLLEMPLPNPAGL-YGGYGAGA-----	GGAAFP-RTKDERDDLFVESLLC
	AAAQQGPYTLLEMPLPNPAGL-YGGYGAGA-----	GGAAFP-RTKDERDDLFVESLLC
	PPEGQSPFTLLEMLOSPGSEFGSGFSEGNPMOSYVNQQQLSDNVFSSRTKEEPRDDMFLFESLLC	
	QGEQQAPY--EMLOGSSGGFGYSGEGYGNPMNAYANQIQ--DNAFS-RAKEEPRDDLFELDTLLA	
	541	600

